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FIRST EDITION

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed, Six Wounded, and One Missing—Names of the Sufferers—The Boiler Blown One Hundred and Fifty Yards.

From the N. Y. Herald.

An explosion of a most frightful nature occurred in the three-story brick building No. 258 West Twenty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The premises above mentioned were occupied by Abram R. Welch as a turning and scroll-sawing establishment, and extend through the entire block from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street. In the centre of the premises, between the building fronting on Twenty-seventh and that facing Twenty-eighth street, there was a space of about fifteen feet, a part of which was covered by a wooden roof. Under this roof, and in a sort of vault or sub-cellar, stood an upright boiler and stationary engine, used in driving the machinery of the establishment. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon this boiler exploded with a tremendous report, hurling bricks, timbers, and rubbish high into the air and shaking the adjacent buildings to their foundations. About two-thirds of the boiler—a portion of about fifteen feet in length and four or five feet in diameter—was thrown in an oblique, westerly direction, and crossed Eighth avenue at an altitude of about one hundred and fifty feet. When immediately over the residence of S. Hausman, No. 308 W. Twenty-eighth street, the monster projectile descended with fearful velocity, and, striking on the rear roof of the building, passed through every floor of the house, resting finally in the basement kitchen. The house No. 308 is a well-constructed brown stone front building, of three stories in height, standing on the southerly side of the street. The shop from which the boiler commenced its terrific flight is also situated on the south side of Twenty-eighth street, the former building located about five houses west of Eighth avenue, and the latter about six or seven doors east of Eighth avenue. The portion of the boiler which struck the premises of Mr. Hausman is estimated as weighing about five tons, and is tubular or cylindrical in form. It will be seen, therefore, that this immense mass of metal must have traversed a distance of about one hundred yards in an air line from the turner's shop to the place where it fell, crossing Eighth avenue in its course. In passing through the Hausman building it made a clean sweep of everything from the roof to the basement, making a sort of well or hatchway down through the building of about twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. The entire southerly wall of the premises was demolished, and the heavy timbers of the floors wrenched off or snapped in twain as though they were plasterers' laths. The boiler is now standing on one end, as it descended through the building, destroying bedrooms and parlors, with about six feet of its length in the back parlor on the first floor, the lower end resting in the basement. In the rear room on the second floor at the time of its descent were Mary Dowling, the chambermaid in Mr. Hausman's family; Mary Welberzahl, wet nurse; Dora Hausman, aged twelve years, and her infant brother Harry, aged three months. These four persons were carried down with the avalanche of debris to the parlor floor, and little Dora was taken out, dead, from among the ruins. Mary Dowling was found, after much difficulty, beneath the rubbish, and was conveyed, rightfully injured, to the Jews' hospital on Twenty-eighth street. Mary Weiberzahl went through with the boiler to the kitchen and crawled from beneath the splintered beams, bricks, and mortar, severely cut and bruised, but without any serious injury. The infant was found between 7 and 8 o'clock, with his head smashed in. No other persons were in the house at the time, Mr. Hausman, who carries on business in Reade street, being at the time in his store, and Mrs. Hausman being out shopping. A large plate or cap of the boiler forced its way through the roof of the house opposite that of Mr. Hausman, but fortunately without damage to life or limb of the occupants.

The rear portion of the Hausman premises was totally destroyed, and the parlors filled with mounds of bricks, broken rafters, planks, laths, and mortar.

Returning to the original scene of the disaster an awful wreck presented itself. The rear wall of the building, occupied as a scroll-sawing shop, facing on Twenty-eighth street, was reduced to a mass of rubbish, and the back wall of the house fronting on Twenty-seventh street was in a similar condition. A large portion of the roof was suspended like a huge wing over the chasm beneath, and the heavy roof of the shed which sheltered the boiler and engine hung like a twisted rag above the unsightly mounds of debris that had fallen into the enclosure, filling up the vault or cellar in which the boiler had stood. The engineer and firemen are both believed to have been near the boiler at the time of its explosion, and the body of the latter was found in a remote part of the cellar, beneath the rubbish. When taken out he was quite dead. At half-past 10 o'clock last night the engineer had not been found, though almost the entire vault had been excavated by the firemen, a large number of whom were for hours industriously employed in the work.

SCENES IN THE VICINITY.

Most of the workmen employed in the factory were residents of the immediate locality of the catastrophe, and as soon as the neighbors became apprised of the occurrence a tremendous crowd assembled about the building. The scenes were heartrending in the extreme, as many persons in the throng were relatives of those known to have been at work in the shop. Wives, brothers, and sisters clamored about the entrances on both streets, and endeavored to force their way through the doors and gateway leading to the interior of the building, in quest of those whom they, in a large number of instances, too truly anticipated might be included among the killed or wounded. A strong detachment of police, under Captain Hedden, of the Twentieth Precinct, were speedily on the ground, and were assisted by a detachment from the Sixteenth precinct, under Captain Williamson, in restoring order and enabling those whose aid was available in endeavoring to recover from the wreck the remains of the sufferers. At one time not less than two thousand men, women, and children had congregated around the scenes of the double disaster, and great difficulty was experienced in controlling the anxious inquiring ones who sought to glean the probable fate of relatives and friends from the firemen and others who emerged from time to time from the stifling ruins to obtain fresh air.

The flight of the boiler across Eighth avenue was observed by large numbers of persons, who were at the time on that always crowded thoroughfare, all of whom are singularly unanimous in describing its appearance.

One person who stood on the corner of Thirty-fifth street states that it resembled a black 'stovepipe" hat, carried away by a strong gust of wind, at an elevation of about three hundred feet. Another described it as "a length of stovepipe," and says that it went "end over end," describing an arc in its course. Both of these descriptions are without doubt very probable, as the boiler is of the form of a cylinder, expanded considerably at one extremity. The detonation and tremulous shaking of the ground were distinctly noticed by persons ten blocks distant from the scene of the occurrence. The upward rush of the *debris* at the moment of the explosion was accompanied by a shaft of flame, and a fleecy column of steam of immense volume. Until near midnight last night large crowds of persons awaited in the vicinity, anxiously peering through the shattered windows at the unsightly mass within, where the firemen were busily engaged with picks, shovels, and lanterns in clearing away the *debris* in the search for the remains of the missing engineer. It is considered probable by many that the unfortunate man has been blown to atoms, and will not be recovered, while others assert that he was not on the premises at the time of the accident.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are the names of the persons who were killed and injured:—

Edward Brady, fireman, twenty-two years old, killed. Body bruised and terribly scalded. Taken to his residence, 242 West Twenty-eighth street.

Dora Hausman, aged twelve years, skull smashed, and shoulders and breast fractured. Taken out dead. At residence of her parents.

Harry Hausman, aged three months, head smashed and body contused. Found dead among the debris.

Mary Dowling, eighteen years of age, native of Ireland. Internal injuries. No hope of recovery. Taken to Mount Sinai hospital.

Mary Weiberzahl, twenty-three years old, married, native of Prussia, slightly bruised and lacerated; at same hospital.

Jeremiah Cassidy, thirty-five years of age, married, native of Dublin, Ireland; resides at No. 241 West Twenty-seventh street; severely bruised and scalded; at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Frank Hays, forty years of age, married, cabinet-maker, native of Esau Baronia; contused wounds; at Mount Sinai Hospital.

John Hune, twenty years old, unmarried, machinist, native of Ireland; resides at No. 156 West Thirty-first street; at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Jacob Madden, engineer, married; body not yet recovered.

Richard Bray, slightly injured about face and head.

The boiler is stated by Mr. Welch, the proprietor of the turning and scroll-sawing establishment, to have been almost new, having been in use only about two months. It was purchased at a cost of $2000. There is as yet no explanation of the cause of the explosion; and as the engineer and fireman have both unfortunately perished in the disaster, there is probably no means of ascertaining the true solution of the accident; indeed, it is doubtful, even if they were alive, that they could tell much about the matter. Mr. Welch says he had always considered the engineer an extremely cautious, prudent, and conscientious man, and he had been employed in the establishment for the last three or four years. The loss occasioned to the factory by the explosion is stated by the proprietor to be in the neighborhood of $15,000, though, of course, up to the present time, he has no opportunity of making a detailed and careful estimate. Mr. Mitchell, who occupies the adjoining premises, computes the damage in his case sustained by the accident at about $2000, while the destruction which has resulted to the dwelling house of Mr. Hausman, No. 308 Twenty-eighth street, where the refractory boiler ultimately landed, is estimated at $6000.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Democratic Gains and Republican Losses.

The New York *World* of to-day publishes the following despatches from Maine:—

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 3.—Chamberlain, the radical candidate for Governor, has had his immense majority of last year, which was rising 27,000, cut down at least two-thirds. Should the returns which are yet to come in show such heavy losses, the radical majority will not be over 5000 votes. Pillsbury, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has swept the State like wild-fire. In every place of importance from Kittery to Passamaquoddy, the radicals have met with immense losses. York, Lincoln, Knox, and Aroostook counties have been wrenched from the clutch of fanaticism, and will give us a representation of seven in the State Senate (all complete gains) to twenty-four radicals. There is also a prospect of carrying Washington county. In the House, which is composed of one hundred and fifty-one members, we count on having a majority against thirteen last year. The radicals are completely astounded at the result. It came as unexpectedly as a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. The Democracy are in a great state of rejoicing, as well they may be, and tonight the latch-string is out. The redemption of Maine is close at hand.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10—12·45 A. M.—One hundred and nine town give Chamberlain, Republican, 27,715, and Pillsbury 18,683. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 31,650, and Pillsbury 16,565. Chamberlain's majority this year is 9032, against 15,085 in the same towns last year, making a Republican loss of 9053. The aggregate vote in these towns is 43 398, against 48,215 last year. The total vote of the State last year was 111,584. This year it will probably fall a little under 100,000. Three-sevenths of the vote of the State is in, with a loss of nine-fifteenths (9-15) of the majority last year. The same ratio will reduce the total majority to about 13,500, or a loss of about 14,000. The Democrats will gain representatives in some towns, if not enough to give them much power in the Legislature, yet enough to show heavy Republican losses. The Ale and Cider law of last year has undoubtedly caused some loss to the Republicans.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 10.—The Flour Market, although quiet, is rather more active, yet prices rule in the buyer's favor. The sales reach 1000 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, including 100 barrels middlings at $6; superfine at $7@7·50; 200 barrels old stock extra at $8·37½; 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10·50@12; 350 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·25; and 100 barrels fancy at $13·50. Rye Flour ranges from $8·50 to $8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The volume of business in Wheat is not so large as that yesterday, but prices remain without change. Sales of new red at $2·20@2·30, and amber at $2·30@2·40. 1500 bushels Rye sold at $1·45@1·60 for Northwestern. Corn is held firmly at a further advance. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·20, and Western mixed at $1·27@1·28. Oats are dull. Sales of good and prime at 55@57c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Seeds—Cloverseed is taken at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 lbs, Timothy ranges from $2·75 to $3. Flaxseed sells at $2·75@2·85. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $48 ₱ ton.

Whisky is offered at 25@26c. ₱ gallon in bond, for common.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111¾@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111¼@111¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108¾@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¾@108¾.
United States 10-40s, 109¾@109¾.
August 7·30s, 107@107¼.
June and July 7·30s, 107⅛@107¼. Market unsettled. The 5-20 bonds of 1862 and 1865 are the strongest on the list.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, at 2 P. M., at 73¼, weak.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 102½; Canton Company 47½; Erie, 68½; Cleveland and Toledo, 126½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 82¼; New York Central, 108; Illinois Central, 120½; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 104½; Hudson River, 122½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111¼; Ten-forties 96½; Seven-thirties, 107¼. Gold, 143¾.

INTERVIEW WITH WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Phillips' Opinion of General Grant—The Impeachment Question—General McClellan Redivivus—The Mistake of Congress—Financial Dangers—The Amnesty Proclamation—Presidential Candidates—Mr. Phillips' Choice.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

STERLING, Mass., Sept. 8.—The irrepressible negro suffrage and negro equality advocate-general, Wendell Phillips, is just now spending a summer vacation remote from all the din and turmoil of cities. He has pitched his eyrie away up among the hills of Sterling Worcester county, Mass., some fifty miles from Boston. Here, in a large and comfortable farmhouse, he has put up his household gods and lives very much the life of a recluse. His favorite volumes, however, are still his companions, and with these, and in preparing some lectures which he intends delivering the coming season, all his time is employed. His relaxation from study consists in rides along the winding hilly roads, and in enjoying the delightful landscape which stretches away in all directions from the high plateau on which his temporary home is situated. A correspondent of the *Herald* travelling in the vicinity called upon Mr. Phillips at a late hour on Saturday evening last, and was very cordially received. The conversation which ensued naturally turned on the absorbing topics of the day—Grant, President Johnson, Congress, impeachment, the Presidency, candidates, etc. On all these Mr. Phillips touched freely but very briefly, though notes were taken in his presence, and he knew the chief would surely "prent 'em." The correspondent's suggestive reference to General Grant drew out the following criticism on the gallant General:—

A CHAPTER ON GRANT.

Not believing much in Grant myself, either in his civil capacity to govern, or in his republican principles, I can see that he is 'the stake played for at Washington. Both parties are playing their cards for this. The Johnson party are anxious to get Grant into their hands, in which case they will so compromise him that his popularity and reputation will be damaged to such an extent as to render any after opposition of his, should he attempt such, perfectly harmless. This was the object of making him Secretary of War. And he has fully, thus far, come up to their anticipations. The conservative Republicans, on the other hand, are anxious to catch him as their trump card. But as for Grant himself, he has done nothing but blunder since he took Stanton's place. He has not strengthened his position in any way. He is distrusted by the President, and he is fast losing the confidence of the people and all the popularity he possessed; and unless his friends Trumbull, Schenck, and Washburne come to his rescue he will be lost to sight very soon. I do not think it is honorable or politic in a man to accept of office as Grant has, and to issue orders more of which he approves, but against all of which he delights to protest. And still General Grant is the pivot of our present affairs. In the melee that is going on he will lose all chance of being taken as the candidate of any party for the next Presidency. I do not believe in the reports that I have conferred with Stanton before he succeeded him and took possession of the office. I believe, and when the truth comes out I will be found in the right, that Grant at once accepted the office, and the first intimation that Stanton received was the note in which Grant notified him. The conference business is all an invention of Grant's friends, and the story that he had a private understanding with Stanton is all gammon, put forward to save his reputation. I am very confident of this. The story of the conference I do not believe, and I have the most thorough faith that when the truth is known it will be found that Grant took the office of Secretary of War without any previous consultation with Stanton; thus proving a readiness to give the President a degree of support beyond that his friends are willing to allow. I have no more faith in Grant to-day than I had six months ago, and certainly the great mass of the people have lost faith in him since his acceptance of Stanton's place. I think if he turns round now and proves loyal to the American people, it will be in consequence of undergoing a change of heart in the very trial through which he is now passing. He has evinced no desire to carry out what had been Stanton's purposes. He has allied himself with new friends, with Johnson and Seward, whose whole aim is to use him for their own ends, and discard him when he has served their purpose. I do not see any self-respect or consistency in the action of a great nation submitting to laws or orders he disapproves, merely contenting himself with protesting against them. He has gained nothing by going into the War Department. He can do nothing as Secretary of War he could not do better as General. I think now, unless his friends Trumbull and Wash. burne prevent him making some unpardonable mistake, the country will look to Sheridan or some other military favorite for President.

THE PRESIDENT, CONGRESS, IMPEACHMENT, AND RESISTANCE.

The question being broached, Mr. Phillips gave his views as follows:—

I confess I do not see what object the President can have in provoking impeachment, unless prepared to resist it when it comes. He must know that his present course will naturally precipitate measures, strengthen the hands of Congress, and compel Congress to impeach him. The conclusion is that he would not pursue this course if he did not, by some well-considered plan and method, intend to resist it. There is no doubt a method in this madness of his. The great problem is, what plan of resistance has he devised? what instruments will he use? I, myself, do not think it is out of the range of probability that he will refuse to recognize Congress.

He may, by the counsel of Black and the Blairs' make an effort to refer the question of the constitutionality of Congress to some popular convention. In this way he may hope to divide public sentiment without recourse to actual violence. But be the means what they may, resistance to the impeachment of Congress is determined on by the President or he never would persevere in his present course. The whole scope and object of the policy at Washington is at last clear in this respect—that the Johnson party are in some way prepared to resist the action of Congress, impeachment or no impeachment.

"LITTLE MAC" REDIVIVUS.

Your correspondent have referred to a Boston bulletin newspaper announcing that the President has recalled "Little Mac" to Washington. "Yes," resumed Mr. Phillips—after a few moments' thought—'there may be something in that. The man may be mad enough to think that if he could intervene some chasm, effect some breach between Grant and the army, it might be useful to have McClellan near. So me of the duns of West Point may still attach to him, and Johnson's recall of him now looks as if he thought it possible that the appearance of an old idol would secure him the army in case of necessity. It certainly looks as if he meditated strong resistance. I think he would hardly be crazy enough to resist with force the Congress of the United States. But, he added, no one knows how blind mad some of the Southerners are, and some of the Democratic politicians who are running around the President. No Southern man ever understood the North, and I don't believe that Johnson understands it; therefore, in speculating on the ignorance that would lead him to make any mad attempt, that fact must be taken into account.

CONGRESS' GREAT MISTAKE.

The great mistake Congress made was being persuaded into adjourning by Sherman and Fessenden. Johnson was then left alone to carry out "My Policy" unchecked. I hold Sherman and Fessenden and Trumbull to a great extent responsible for the present distracted position of affairs. The Johnson movement represents one element. He allies himself to the Democratic party, and that party, always knowing what it wants, is always ready to fight for it. The conservative Republicans inherit a timidity and a confusion of objects and motives which prevent their ever knowing what they want and from ever holding with a firm hand what they gain. Between two such parties, it is easy to see which will whip the other. I hold the adherents of General Grant and Secretary Chase, through their political intrigues, responsible. I do not believe Congress would have adjourned if it had not been for the wish of these two partisan cliques. The object was to prevent the possibility of any advantage to Wade by the question of impeachment coming up. It is impossible to credit that intelligent men, as these conservative leaders are in Washington itself, with all the means of information at their hands, could be ignorant of the danger which threatened the country. They could not be ignorant of it, and so they deliberately sacrificed the probable safety of the country to their party engineering. I do not believe in this bargaining and huckstering for impeachment. This engineering to get Wade out and Trumbull in as Vice-President, so that the latter should succeed Johnson in case of impeachment, is not right. The country should go forward simply, without mixture, to impeach, and let the result follow, and no intrigues as to who should come into the Presidential chair. It seems to me now that impeachment will be the first measure brought before Congress. I do not think there will be a fight over impeachment. The great question will be whether, being impeached, Johnson cannot be suspended from office? What will be the struggle. To leave him in power from December till the question be decided would be madness. The great question, therefore will be, not as to impeachment, which, unless there come some great change in the current of events, is inevitable, but can he be suspended from office from the moment articles of impeachment are presented? Will the loyal American people permit a treacherous Executive to exercise unchecked sway for months? I will not so discredit the sound sense and patriotism of the American people as to think so. I think the first step at this time should be to wake up the loyal elements of the Republican party to the danger that is before the country; to call an assembly of the whole people, or a convention of all the loyal Governors, like that held at Altoona during the war, to devise some plan to thwart the mad ambition of Johnson. We ought not to allow the sixty days to pass without all proper moral checks being provided that can bear upon the Executive. He has yet sixty days before the meeting of Congress, and in that time he could do immense harm; he could put affairs in such a shape that it would take years to rectify. I believed in impeachment two years ago. In July, 1866, I undertook to say that Johnson had Tylerized—that he had deserted his party, as Tyler had done before him. And for this man ridiculed me. Then, in the October following, I undertook to say, "Johnson is not a mistaken friend, but he is an embittered foe." And I believe now, that from that time to this he has been ever moved by one object, which is to defeat the results of the war; and this present scheme of amnesty is the last effort of Johnson and the Southern party to get such a control over the States as will enable them substantially to erase all the good results of the war. Prominent Senators from the Middle States boasted, any time three years ago, that when the Southern States got back they would so shape their laws, under the old idea of States rights, as would throw the colored race back into substantial seridom. This is no idle or groundless suspicion. It has been openly declared as the determination of those Senators, over and over again, on the floor of the Senate.

MR. PHILLIPS' IDEA OF THE FIRST DUTY OF CONGRESS.

My idea, therefore, is that the first act of Congress should be to impeach and suspend the President. The next, that Congress should incorporate in the Constitution three more limitations over State sovereignty:—First—That no State should ever discriminate in the elective franchise on account of race and color, and, if I had my individual way, or on account of sex. Second—That every State should provide a system of free schools, and if they omitted to do that, the national Government should do it at the expense of the State so negligent: and third—which ought, however, to be the first—that every man, every person born on American soil or of American parents anywhere, is a citizen both of the nation and of the State to which the parents belong. That is, I would put the definition of citizenship and the protection of the citizen in the hands of the national Government, and not in the hands of a State Government, and make them universal instead of local. And indeed, I shall not think the war is ended till these amendments are incorporated in the American Constitution.

MR. PHILLIPS ON THE FINANCIAL DANGERS.

The subject of the finances of the country coming up, Mr. Phillips said:—I was very much ridiculed two years ago for venturing to prophesy that the two great dangers that most imminently threatened us were financial dangers. The first, repudiation of our own debt; second, assumption of the Southern Rebel debt. Now, these are growing bigger every day that both these prophecies are beginning to take shape and form, especially among the Democratic party. Now, Mr. Greeley, who ridiculed me so much when I spoke of repudiation and assumption as things to be guarded against, comes out himself on the same subject, and is writing on it in his own paper and in the *Independent*. But this is not just now a pressing danger—the financial question is yet in the future. A more pressing one is the attempt on the part of weak Republicans to save their party at the risk of such a Presidential outbreak as that which is now upon us, and which may throw us into disorder and anarchy for years.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION AN INDICATION OF A TREASONABLE STATE OF MIND.

On this point, Mr. Phillips expressed himself as follows:—

I consider the issuing of the Amnesty Proclamation by the President an act of as gross resistance as would be an armed resistance to Congress. It indicates a treasonable state of mind and purpose. It is nothing but another effort to build up rebellion.

GOVERNMENTAL.

With respect to the position of the Government before the country, Mr. Phillips said:—

I do not think we have got, in any proper sense of the word, a Government, when it comes to us almost under official recognition from Kentucky that, although four hundred persons have been murdered in Kentucky within a year, not one person has been punished. General Thomas himself says that he cannot get a military hold on the murderers of Major Bridgewater, who, after shooting down their victim, piercing him with eighteen bullets, surrendered to the Sheriff, but were afterwards acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide. I do not consider that a nation that permits such a state of things to exist has got what is in the proper sense of the word, a Government. Washington is at present in the hands of factions, between the chiefs of which is raging a struggle as to who shall clutch the reins of power. But there is no Government—no protection for life or property in one half of the Union. And the protection that exists for life and property in the other half is not due to the Federal Government.

MR. PHILLIPS DOES NOT DESPOND.

But no man desponds. If we had not had a Bull Run defeat, and the incapacity and imbecility of a McClellan, we would never have had emancipation. Our past defeats have been but the seeds of unexpected triumphs. If Johnson had met Congress in an amiable and compromising manner, two years ago, the ten unreconstructed States would be to-day voting against the just results of the war. Thus, to-day Johnson's treason is the education of the people, only that we unfortunately pay a great deal more than we ought for it. Had Lincoln only known or seen at one time he stood, he might have saved two years of war. If the majorities in the Senate and House had known as much as Stevens, Sumner and Wade, two years ago, they could have prevented two years of anarchy in the South—have saved that land from a sea of blood—and yet have secured to us then all we can get after the fight. I will not so discredit the American people as to say that they needed the treason of Johnson to discover the proper measures of reconstruction. It is not the enormous waste of the people that has retarded the just growth of the revolution. The ambition of a few has done this. It is the selfish policy of a half-dozen interested self-seeking Republicans. I don't think the people need light; nor do their leaders, beyond a few who are seeking their own self-aggrandizement at the expense of party, government, and country.

THE ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND KENTUCKY.

Upon this subject Mr. Phillips briefly remarked:—The result of the late elections in the States of California and Kentucky is fraught with peril to the Republican party. For how can the Republicans of the North insist upon the Southern people doing that which they refuse to do themselves?

MR. PHILLIPS' VIEWS ON SUPPOSED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—SHERIDAN.

I do not think, without wishing to detract from the merits of Sheridan, that he carried his rule in Louisiana to any extreme extent. Many of the police of New Orleans, who attacked and murdered the conventionists and other unoffending men in that city, were retained on the police force, and are there to this day. This showed great moderation, and indeed culpable forbearance on the part of Sheridan; so I contend that Johnson's resistance to reconstruction South is not resistance to extreme radicalism there; it is merely the pretense. His resistance is meant not primarily as against the Southern disfranchised classes, but directed with a view of breaking up the Republican party there. General Sheridan is hardly the man at present

GENERAL THOMAS.

I think General Thomas would make a very available military candidate. He is able and honest, and above the seductions of party influences.

SECRETARY CHASE.

I suggested the name of Mr. Chase, when Mr. Phillips at once responded:—Mr. Chase has not an element of popularity. I think he would be an honest President, but he has not a single element that would tend to make him one. So much for Chase.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

With regard to General Sherman I consider him the best soldier of the war, and the worst statesman. So much for Sherman.

MR. PHILLIPS' CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Phillips—Would you like to know the man of my choice?

Correspondent—Very much, sir.

Mr. Phillips—If I had the naming of the man, Thad. Stevens would be the next President of the United States. I believe he is now in good health, but if not, give me but six months of him in the White House, and I would give more for those six months of his than for most other people's four years.

Other points of great interest at the present time, which Mr. Phillips gave his views upon in the same clear, forcible manner as on the foregoing, will be the subject of another communication.

Destruction of Dr. Dio Lewis' School at Lexington, Mass.

From the Boston Post, Sept. 9.

The Lexington House, in Lexington, owned and occupied by Dr. Dio Lewis, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The fire originated in the upper part of the building, and in an hour and a half the whole structure was consumed. Some of the furniture in the lower rooms was saved, but the loss is nearly total on house, school apparatus and furniture. The loss is estimated at about $25,000, on which there is an insurance for about two-thirds of the amount. The house has been occupied during the vacation for the accommodation of summer boarders, and there were twenty or thirty stopping there. It was originally erected for a hotel, and was occupied as such until three or four years ago, when Dr. Lewis purchased it for a school.

FALL OVER A PRECIPICE.

Eight Persons in a Wagon Backed Over an Embankment Forty-Five Feet Deep, Near Cincinnati—Two Killed, One Mortally Wounded, and the Rest Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock, an express wagon, containing eight Germans, was backed down a forty-five feet embankment, at the bridge near the city, making horrible wreck of the whole cargo. Lena Whigand, a girl, aged thirteen, and Frederick Oehsle, aged forty, were killed. Adam Gintermann, aged thirty-five, was mortally wounded, and all the rest were badly hurt.

—A Milwaukee paper speaks of the "two great rival cities of the West—Milwaukee and Chicago."

SECOND EDITION

SPICE MILL BURNED IN DELAWARE.

Fatal Accident at Cincinnati.

BALTIMORE CITY FINANCES.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 10—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 9-16ths; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 77; Erie R. R., 44¼; Great Western, 21½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—Noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs and provisions are quiet. Pork is quoted at 71s.

The Hibernia Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 10.—The steamer Hibernia, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived here today.

Market Report to Two o'clock.

LONDON, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—United States 5-20s advanced to 73¼; Consols, and the other American securities, are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—Cotton is dull, owing to unfavorable trade reports from Manchester, where prices are drooping.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat has advanced to 13s. 6d. for California. Corn has advanced to 36s. 9d.

Beef has advanced to 152s. 6d. Cheese has advanced to 51s. Tallow has declined to 44s. 3d.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—The barque Ocean Eagle, Captain Luce, from Bordeaux for New York, has put in here leaky, having experienced heavy weather.

The steamer City of Antwerp, from New York on the 31st ult., arrived at noon to-day.

LARGE FIRE IN DELAWARE.

Destruction of Spice Mills.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 10.—Messrs. C. J. Fell & Bros.' spice mills, near Brandywine Springs, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The firm do a large business, and had on hand a heavy stock of spices, chocolates, etc., together with fine machinery for manufacturing the same, all of which has fallen a prey to the devouring element.

The mills were partially insured in the following companies:—Insurance Company of North America, $5000 on stock; Farmers' Mutual, of Delaware, $2000 on stock; and New Castle County Mutual, $1000 on stock; Union Mutual, and Phœnix Mutual, of Philadelphia, $2000 each on machinery; Farmers' Mutual, $1000 on machinery, and on building $4000 divided between the Farmers' Mutual and New Castle County Company.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The City Finances—Democratic Mass Meeting—The Border State Convention, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Baltimore City Council has passed an ordinance to sell or hypothecate seven thousand five hundred shares of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock. This is done to relieve the city from present financial difficulties, the treasury having been depleted by extravagance.

The Democrats hold a grand mass meeting to-night at Monument Square, to urge the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Republicans last night elected delegates, half white and half black, from several Wards, to represent the city in the Border State Convention, which meets here on the 12th inst.

FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY.

Fatal Accident—The Red Men—Dwelling Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—A wagon containing eight persons was upset on the Mill Creek bridge yesterday, and fell a distance of forty feet. Two persons were killed and the others injured.

The anniversary of the United Order of Red Men was celebrated here yesterday by a grand procession and other ceremonies. Delegates were present from a number of cities.

The dwelling-house of Caldwell Neave, at Clifton, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, $15,000—insurance, $10,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 108¼, a slight decline; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 107@107¼ for June and August 7·30s; 114¾ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do at 98¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51¼, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28¼, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾, a slight decline. 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 62½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30¼ for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 166, no change; Girard at 59¾, an advance of ¼; 107¼ was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57¼ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 108 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change; 15 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26½ for preferred do.; and 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅜; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 143⅝; 1 P. M., 143¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues easy at 4@5 per cent. on call. In commercial paper no change. The bank statement is not considered satisfactory. The deposits are up largely, but they are the proceeds of compound notes sent from the interior for collection, and will be drawn for rapidly. The drain of currency from the interior continues, and country banks are large borrowers upon the best receivables. There is a general disposition to shun long engagements, and interest is not so much thought of as control of capital."

—A letter from Kingston, speaking of the recent bank troubles, says:—

"The principal sufferers will be the people thereabout who left bonds and money with Mr. Hasbrouck for safe keeping. They took their funds to the bank, and supposed they were leaving them with the bank when they left them with the President; but their receipts seem to show differently. This is a copy of one of the receipts, written on a letter head of the bank:—

"FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KINGSTON.—J. H. Hasbrouck, President; Alfred Osterhout, Cashier. This is to certify that I have received from ——, for safe keeping, —— thousand dollars in United States 5-20 bonds. J. H. HASBROUCK.

"One gentleman, a lawyer, left $7000 with Mr. Hasbrouck for the purchase of bonds. From time to time Mr. Hasbrouck would tell him that securities would soon be lower, and that he had better hold on, as he would pay him six per cent. from date of receipt. Of course, the lawyer will lose his money, $3000 of which he held in trust for another person. The $5000 was all the money he was worth in the world. One of the clerks of the bank is defrauded out of $2000. It is said that Mr. Hasbrouck owed his own bank $60,000, and the Fourth National Bank of New York $40,000. A gentleman in the lower part of the county loses $72,000. Mr. Hasbrouck has assigned his property to the bank. It is understood his assets are about $60,000. Mr. Hasbrouck's failure is mainly due to stock gambling. At one time during the war he is said to have made at one transaction $37,0 0. Himself and family have been very highly esteemed here, though their extravagant habits have long caused grave doubts in the minds of steady people."

—The Chicago *Republican* of Friday says:—

"Business is steadily improving in monetary and mercantile circles. Deposits are increasing, and with a less active demand for money, the discount market is comparatively easy at 10 ₱ cent. for strictly good business paper. The market for Eastern exchange continues steady at ¼ ₱ cent. discount, buying, and at par selling over the counter. Between banks $1·50 ₱ $1000 discount is the current rate."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 5-20s '65 July, cp	108¾	2 sh Penna R	53¾
$100 U S 7-30s Aug	107	15 do	53¾
$600 City 6s, New	101	33 do	53¾
$2000 do. New	101	100 do 65wn.	53¾
$1400 do. New	101	100 sh Read	51¾
$1000 do. Old	98¾	11 sh Girard Bank	59¾
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	90¾	25 do	60¾
$4000 Lehigh 6s '84	88		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110¼; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 108@

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The August Debt Statement.

From the N. Y. Com and Financial Chronicle.

If any persons have doubted whether Mr. McCulloch has had a settled policy in managing the public debt an examination of the successive monthly schedules registering the movements of that debt, will effectually settle the question. The policy adopted has not, perhaps, in some of its minor details, been the best possible, but there has been such a policy, and that it has been pretty consistently worked out, Mr. McCulloch has given abundant proofs during his two or three years of office.

One of the great necessities which controls this policy is, of course, the consolidation of the debt. Money was borrowed during the war by the issue of many different kinds of securities. These obligations are either to be paid off as they mature, or else they must be consolidated into bonds. It is this process of paying or funding which constitutes the chief popular interest in the monthly debt statements. In that of August, which is now before us, we find that nearly thirty-seven millions of Seven-thirties have been funded into Five-twenties, while thirteen millions more have been paid off in cash, together with seventeen millions of compound interest notes. This is the first point of interest in the statement; a second is the contraction of the greenback currency to the extent of four millions. This contraction, however, is of small immediate importance in the existing plethora of the money market.

Another important fact which has been much discussed is the rapid depletion of the currency balance, which has fallen to 47 millions, and may perhaps go still lower. So long as the Government has to pay eight per cent. for money, it is deemed inexpedient and contrary to sound economy to hold any larger amount of idle currency than is absolutely indispensable, in the coffers of the Department. It is evident that those who have most earnestly contended against the policy of holding heavy balances have overlooked the reasons which forced that policy on the Secretary, and forbade him until now to abandon it.

So far as the consolidation of the public debt is concerned, we have just reached, and have safely passed, what for two or three years has been looked forward to as the most critical and dangerous period in our national finances. In the fall of 1865, as a consequence of the disbanding of the army and the closing of the war, we had a vast sum due to Treasury creditors which was liable to be demanded at almost any moment. There were the call loans for which we were paying 5 and 6 per cent. interest, the aggregate being over 106 millions of dollars; the one and two year notes amounted to thirty-three millions, and the one-year certificates to eighty-five millions, all of which were rapidly maturing. The embarrassment produced by such short loans were so severe when they were from time to time paid off, that the greatest possible anxiety was felt as to the other short-date indebtedness, and the fact was pointed out that such obligations fell due in the autumn of the present year to a heavy amount. In one month 300 millions of three-year Seven-thirties matured, and a part of the 211 millions of three-year compound interest notes. The aggregate was variously estimated from 350 to 450 millions, all of which, under certain contingencies, might be payable in cash. The inevitable result it was supposed would be, that the Government would be forced to issue an indefinite amount of legal-tender notes to extricate itself from its engagements.

Such were the sinister predictions of the croakers in 1865. The Treasury was sure to have the greatest possible difficulty in meeting its maturing engagements, and to be kept in perpetual embarrassment until at length the trouble culminated in further inflation of the currency, with all the loss and derangement to business which such a mischievous expedient would bring on the country. Mr. McCulloch had at that time been for a few months only at the head of the Treasury Department. But he had set in operation the machinery for consolidating the public debt and averting the predicted catastrophe, which, if it had occurred, must have depressed Government securities below par, besides introducing an element of perturbation, incertitude, and distrust into all commercial and financial engagements.

To see how this consolidation machinery worked, let us pass on to the fall of 1866. During that interval of twelve months the aggregate of the debt had fallen from 2874 millions to 2708 millions, the temporary loan was reduced to 45 millions, the debt [illegible] certificates had disappeared from the [illegible] schedule altogether, [illegible] millions of compound notes had been withdrawn, as well as sixty-one millions of Seven-thirties. Such was the signal manner in which the fears of financial trouble were disappointed, and what was most important of all was that the greenback circulation, instead of increasing, was curtailed from $433,160,509 on the 1st September, 1865, to $391,603,592 on the 1st September, 1866.

In the report which has just been issued we see the same policy carried one step further. The temporary loans have been paid off, as have all the short-date securities which have matured, with the exception of a small amount of unclaimed clearing house certificates, compound notes, and seven-thirties, none of which will cause the least anxiety to the Treasury. The greenback currency has been reduced to 365 millions, or about 100 millions less than it was in 1864. The compound notes have fallen to 91 millions, none of which will mature till October, when the 3 per cent. reserve certificates will, if necessary, be available to pay them. In a word, we have already passed the severest test to which our national debt is likely to subject the financial machinery of the country, and such is the force of that machinery, so great its elasticity and recuperative power, that the whole of this gigantic task has been accomplished without a single jerk or spasm being complained of in the money market.

A glance at the debt statement will show, however, that much remains to be done in the consolidation of the debt and in the simplification of its numerous short securities into a few descriptions of bonds at long dates. The debt amounts at present to 2505 millions net, of which 800 millions are unfunded. A year ago the unfunded debt was nearly 1300 millions, and two years ago 1650 millions. How soon the whole amount shall be funded is one of the matters respecting which Congress will have to decide, as it involves questions touching the cancelling of greenbacks and the contraction of the currency. It is sufficient for the present to know, that within a year from this time all the floating debt, except such part of the outstanding greenbacks as Congress may decide to leave afloat, will be consolidated in such a form as to cause no such trouble to the Treasury Department as will necessitate the keeping of the large balance of idle currency which for some time past has been more or less necessary.

Trials by Jury.

From the Washington Star.

Among the institutions of the mother country which retained a foothold in our land after we had achieved our independence, there was not one which was held so sacred, or seemed more likely to endure, than the English jury system, which demands the unanimity of twelve men. Under Edward III it was first decided that the verdict of less than twelve was a nullity, and the decision has stood unquestioned from that time almost until the present. Now, however, the subject of a reform in the system has attracted some attention in England, and is being agitated in this country, and the opponents of a unanimous verdict argue with some plausibility that the ends of justice would be more certainly attained if the verdict of two-thirds or three-fourths of a jury of twelve should be valid. There are some who prefer making the judges of the law judges of the fact also; but this is a plan which, although it would have its advantages in many cases, does not meet with much favor. The New York *Commercial*, Springfield *Republican*, and Cincinnati *Gazette*, all ably conducted newspapers, are calling for some reform in the present system, and it is not improbable that a change will be made in some of the States within a year or two. The matter has been brought before the New York Constitutional Convention by Dr. Francis Lieber, who proposes that "Each jury shall consist of twelve jurors, the agreement of two-thirds of whom shall be sufficient for a verdict, in all cases, both civil and penal, except in capital cases, when three-fourths must agree to make a verdict valid. But the foreman, in rendering the verdict, shall state how many jurors have agreed." He brings forward many cogent reasons for the proposed change, and, alluding to the practices of other countries, says:—"In Scotland no unanimity of the jury is required in penal trials; nor in France, Italy, Germany, nor in any country whatever, except England and the United States; and in English law it has only come to be gradually established in the course of legal changes, and by no means according to a principle clearly established from the beginning." At any rate, if the change is made in one or more States only at first, it can be seen whether it works better than the old plan before it is universally adopted. That the present system is far from being perfect is now generally admitted.

A Convention of Governors.

From the Chicago Republican.

The project for a convention of the Governors of the loyal States, which has recently been broached, to take into consideration the present condition of our national affairs, seems to meet with very general approbation from all true friends of the Government. There is warrant and precedent for such a Convention in that which was held at Altoona, Pa., in the second year of the war. That excited the malignant hostility and misrepresentation of the Rebel and Copperhead press, both at the North and at the South, but it served to concentrate the power of the nation, and aided materially in securing the removal of McClellan, and the adoption of that policy which finally led to the suppression of the Rebellion. We do not doubt that a similar Convention at the present time would assist in the suppression of the new rebellion which President Johnson is now organizing. The situation at Washington differs materially, it is true, from that which existed in 1862, when we had a man in the Presidential chair in hearty sympathy with the loyal sentiment of the people, but the people still rule now as they did then, and will make their power felt in the end.

The following Governors would, no doubt, participate most heartily in such a movement, viz.: Chamberlain, of Maine; Harriman, of New Hampshire; Dillingham, of Vermont; Bullock, of Massachusetts; Burnside, of Rhode Island; Fenton, of New York; Ward, of New Jersey; Geary, of Pennsylvania; Cox, of Ohio; Boreman, of West Virginia; Baker, of Indiana; Oglesby, of Illinois; Crapo, of Michigan; Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Marshall, of Minnesota; Stone, of Iowa; Fletcher, of Missouri; and Brownlow, of Tennessee. Its action would also, undoubtedly, receive the indorsement of Governors Wood of Oregon; Lowe, of California; and Blaisdell, of Nevada, though they might be prevented by distance from attending, while Pierpont, of Virginia; Patton, of Alabama; Flanders, of Louisiana; Murphy, of Arkansas; and Pease, of Texas, though probably excluded by the *status* of their States, would sympathize with its objects. It might be instructive and profitable also to invite English, of Connecticut; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Swann, of Maryland; Stevens, of Kentucky, and other Johnsonian Governors of the unreconstructed Rebel States to be present as spectators, though they could not consistently aspire to participate in the proceedings. By all means let the Convention be held, and let Andrew Johnson be instructed by the recognized representatives and heads of a people who never rebelled against the Government which he is now striving to control in the interest of traitors.

The Race Between Prussia and France.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Prussia does not wish to be outdone by France in assurances of pacific intentions, and a pacific note has consequently been issued from the Prussian Foreign Office, in which the recent note of M. Moustier, the French Foreign Minister, is alluded to as highly satisfactory to the Prussian Government. No one, of course, believes in these assurances, and least of all the two Governments of France and Prussia, which not for a moment lose sight of the fact that their rival claims to superiority are still undecided, and which do not cease their preparations, if not for an immediate war, at least for an increase of their military strength. This preparation of the two great powers of Europe is now the leading question of European politics, and we are naturally flooded with innumerable rumors concerning it, the great majority of which, it is safe to say, are false or untrustworthy. There are, however, a few undoubted facts, which throw considerable light upon the progress of affairs since the Salzburg Conference.

One of these facts is the speech of the Grand Duke of Baden on the opening of the Diet, in which he strongly urges the speedy union of the South German States with the North German Confederation. As the Grand Duke, in this question, fully agrees with the majority of the people of his country, we have here the first reply of one of the three South German States to the Franco-Austrian plan of a new South German Confederation, under the leadership of Austria. Bavaria and Wurtemberg are likewise known to be opposed to this Confederation, although they are less determined with regard to their entering the North German Confederation. But it is evident that the determination of any of the South German States to unite with the bulk of the German nation must accelerate the union of all, for it must appear impossible to all sensible men in one or two small States to keep up a respectable independence, and if only the alternative is left to a closer union with Prussia or an alliance with Austria and France, few will be found to choose the latter.

Another fact of considerable importance is the invitation by the Prussian Ambassador at Florence to Garibaldi to dine with him. It is the first time that the Prussian Government openly courts the alliance of the Italian Party of Action. The Government of Italy has for some time been on bad terms with both France and Austria. New negotiations have been going on between Florence and Berlin. The Italian Minister of War, Cugia, has been on a special mission to the Prussian capital, and the Prussian Minister at Florence, the Count de Usedom, has gone there at the same time. One of his first acts on his return to Florence is the invitation to Garibaldi. The meaning of these movements is plain. Italy is only held back by fear of France from openly joining the alliance with Prussia and Russia, by the aid of which powers she has reason to hope for the annexation of both Rome and the Italian provinces of Austria. The Party of Action, therefore, must eagerly embrace this alliance, and the invitation to Garibaldi is a significant hint that, if the Italian Government should hesitate, Prussia would not disdain even the services of the Party of Action. But it is too clearly the interest of Italy to seek the friendship of Prussia and Russia, to suppose that she would resist the strong inducements which such an alliance offers.

In connection with the above facts, it is remarkable that the Italian movement begins again to show itself very strongly in the Italian and the German movement in the German provinces of Austria. All this looks ominous for Austria.

California Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

California was organized as a Democratic State, and so remained till the breaking out of the civil war, save that it was carried in 1855 by the Know-Nothings. It was always under the control of a "ring" of Pro-Slavery wire-workers, known as "the chivalry," and calling themselves Democrats, though many of them had been Whigs in the slave States whence they migrated. In 1856 the Democrats from the Northern States, who had for years submitted with ill grace to this Southern rule, were so skilfully organized and so energetically led by David C. Broderick, a graduate from Tammany Hall, that they achieved the control of the party machinery, and chose Broderick a United States Senator; but another seat falling vacant just then, Broderick was induced to assent to William M. Gwin's election thereto, under a promise that Gwin would defer to him in regard to all Federal appointments. This promise was made to be broken, and was broken, as might have been foreseen. Under Buchanan, "the chivalry," led by Gwin, had their own way at the White House; and, when Broderick made fight, they read him out of the party, broke him down, and one of them challenged and shot him. In his death the Northern Democracy were temporarily obliterated.

The Lecompton struggle renewed their vitality; but Gwin still ruled the party, and headed an anti-Douglas delegation at the Charleston Convention. Douglas being nominated, however, the Northerners rallied, and, under the prestige of "regular nominations," beat "the chivalry" in the Presidential vote of 1860.

When the tocsin of rebellion was sounded, the chivalry openly took the side of the Rebellion, hoping to secure at least the neutrality of the Pacific slope, if not its actual adhesion to the Confederacy. Failing in this, through a pretty general rally of the Douglasites to the Union standard, many of them (including Judge Terry, the slayer of Broderick, General Albert Sidney Johnson, who was killed at Shiloh, and Philemon T. Herbert, ex-M. C.) made their way over to the Confederacy, and did good service in its ranks. But every such flitting helped the Union cause in California, while the eloquence and zeal of the Rev. T. Starr King, who had just migrated to that State, powerfully aided to bring many Douglas Democrats into its support. Thus an invincible party was gradually consolidated, which, for the last two or three years, has ruled the State by 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

In 1863-4 a United States Senator was chosen to replace ex-Governor Latham, a "Chivalry" man, though born in Ohio. Messrs. T. G. Phelps and A. A. Sargent, Representatives in Congress, were long the leading candidates, with nearly equal strength; but the rivalry between them was so keen that the choice ultimately fell on John Conness, an Irishman, who had been a Broderick and Douglas Democrat, and is a citizen of marked integrity, ability, and worth, but who seems to labor under a chronic inability to regard those who are not his personal adherents as incapable of stealing whatever they can lay their hands on. His colleague being a Democrat, and the victim of an unfortunate habit, Mr. Conness was thus constituted a power in California politics, and his sway has raised up a host of implacable enemies, resolved at all events to defeat his re-election by the Legislature to be chosen in 1867.

At the Union State Convention of this year, the friends of Conness were barely successful—his enemies say, by foul means. They charge that the Conness men elected their delegates from the great counties of San Francisco and Sacramento by stuffing the boxes with Democratic votes. They charge that George C. Gorham, whom the Conness men nominated for Governor, was a lobbyist, and had repeatedly been engaged in legislative jobs to enrich individuals at the expense of the public. We do not know that these charges were true, but they have certainly proved effective. Gorham is beaten, as any Conness man would probably have been; the bolters setting up a man of straw, but casting their votes directly for Henry H. Haight, the Democratic candidate, who is a leading lawyer in San Francisco and an unexceptionable citizen. The fact that Haight was an early and prominent Republican, for some years Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was made to tell in his favor, though, if he does not prove a bitterer and more venomous Copperhead than any original, consistent Democrat, he will prove that there is no rule without its exceptions. Of course, the bolters—who control the Associated Press despatches, as they controlled all the leading California journals—say that, if Bidwell had been nominated for Governor, he would have been elected by 20,000 majority. So he might have been, *provided* the Conness men had supported him as the anti-Conness men failed to support Gorham. On this point, all is guess-work and speculation.

A judicial election is to be held next month, when an effort is promised to retrieve the disaster of last week; we shall see with what success. A great party, long excluded from power, is not apt to be defeated in the first flush of an overwhelming victory, which its opponents have, by quarrelling, thrown into its hands; and the patronage of the newly chosen Governor, State officers, Legislature, San Francisco municipality, etc. etc., will stimulate the Democrats to do their utmost. The probability is that the Union party cannot be rallied and reorganized until the Presidential canvass next year.

—The following is the aggregate vote of the State at the most important elections:—

1852...Scott	35,867	Pierce	40 626	Hale	100
1855*.Johnson	50 948	Bigler	45 937		
1856...Fremont	20 191	Buchanan	53 385	Fillmore	28,165
1860...Lincoln	32,178	Douglas	58,516	Breck'r'dge	34,334
1861*.Stanford	56,036	C. anes	50 944	McConnell	42,930
1862†.Swett	51 233	Stevenson	21,514		
1863*.Low	64,447	Downey	41,715		
1864...Lincoln	67,1[illegible]	McClellan	43,841		
1865‡.Sander's	83,221	Hartley	26,245		

*Governor. †Superintendent of Instruction. ‡Judge

The Great Issue—The Nation Against the Puritan and the Nigger.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The result of the election in California is the knell of the Republican party, announcing the absolute repudiation by the people of all the dangerous men who are its leaders. Parties that no longer have the will of the people behind them may linger feebly on the stage for a while, but their end is not at all distant. When all the successes of an organization must be secured by corrupt means, when its triumphs are due to bargains, not to innate force, when its purposes are not the people's purposes, it is evident that its real power is gone, and that it must be hustled from the sight of the nation. The first President of the United States whose election was not an expression of the national will, but was a defiance of that will and the result of a bargain, was John Quincy Adams. Before the people the decision in 1824 was in favor of General Jackson—Jackson had the largest popular vote—but as the election was not secured by the people's voice it went to the House of Representatives, and there the Presidency was handed over, by bargaining, to a candidate who had not been the first favorite with the people. Mr. Adams had a popular vote smaller than Jackson's; Crawford and Clay had each a still smaller vote; but through the influence of Clay a combination was made on Adams, and the popular will indicated in Jackson's plurality went for nothing with the scheming leaders. Adams was President and Clay had the first place in the Cabinet. This association, for such a purpose, of Adams and Clay, was what John Randolph called a "corrupt coalition between a Puritan and a blackleg." The people agreed with Randolph in their opinion of this game, and did not forget the men who had sold them out. Not one of those involved in this bargain ever recovered the national confidence. All, even Clay, with his great abilities, were remembered, to be kept from all places of high trust and power; and four years later, when the people chose a President again, they gave their most unequivocal voice for the favorite, Jackson, and declared the purpose of the people to be free from the thraldom that corrupt leaders had established. They blotted out at once the whole party and the whole political edifice of the corrupt coalition; and the leaders of that coalition, despite all effort, were kept down forever by the determined purpose of the nation.

We have been four years under the thraldom fixed upon us by another corrupt coalition—that of the Puritan and the nigger—only this was a more atrocious bargain than the other, as the national purpose that has been betrayed was one nearer the national heart than any mere choice of a magistrate, however high. With all their might, with all the emphasis of ballot and bullet, the people made their will apparent, and the politicians scorned it and traded it away in their games. To vindicate the will of the majority and maintain the existence of the nation, the people made every sacrifice that it is in a people's power. With an unlooked-for exercise of strength the nation put down the greatest rebellion of which there is any record, and then required of the dominant party only that it should pacify the country and restore peace, exacting from the conquered merely such a guarantee as would theoretically provide against the recurrence of the war; for practically the nation looked upon the defeat of the South in the struggle fairly fought out as the best of all guarantees for future peace. And what did the leaders in view of this plain purpose? They ignored it entirely, treated the known will of the nation with an insulting indifference supposed to be characteristic only of Cæsarism. Between Puritan and nigger was made the bargain to give to the half-civilized slave supremacy over his former master, in order that the political balance of this brutal, ignorant, and unreasoning vote might retain the Puritan in power. That is the exact present position of the radical party. In accomplishing its purpose thus far it has traded away every tittle of principle it originally had from the sources of power, and has reduced the business of government to a grand swindle, filling high places with corruption beyond all parallel. Will the people submit? Will they consent to see the principles upon which the nation stands traded to and fro, between scoundrels to whom the gamblers, thimble-riggers, and pocketbook-droppers of our streets are, by comparison, honest dealers? Will they see the very heart and life of the nation rotted out, that a craven, brutal people, to whom slavery was more a benefit than a degradation, may be set in power above the white men of the country? California answers "No!" And in her voice we may hear what is to come from the people of New York and Pennsylvania—the doom of the political traders. The people are no longer to be deceived by the shibboleth of party cries that have covered with the name of freedom all this atrocious scheming. They will make a salutary example of the schemers.

The Peace of Europe.

From the N. Y. Times.

The formal announcements of peace between France and Prussia, which we have now had from the Governments of both countries, together with the suppression of the Cretan insurrection and the consequent laying of the Eastern question, dispel for the time being the threatenings of serious war which have distracted Europe all summer.

Prussia could not do less than it has done in publicly accepting the assurances of the French Emperor, and King William's Government has done well to put forward in the form of a diplomatic note an expression of their belief in the maintenance of friendly relations with their warlike but peaceably inclined neighbor.

The official declarations of the two Governments change entirely the aspect of affairs on the European continent. They not only dispel every rumor of war, but they take away every basis for the anticipations of war. They give the current of peaceful events and the great operations of industry opportunity to move on, unobstructed by those barriers which have been working such disaster, and which have threatened to bring about calamities almost as damaging as those of war itself.

Three times within a twelvemonth has there been, to all appearances, imminent danger of an outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia. At the time of the Prusso-Austrian war last year, the attitude of France was such as to lead to the universal belief that she would embrace the opportunity of settling certain outstanding questions with Germany, and of asserting the right which she had frequently claimed, of dictating the terms and conditions upon which continental disputes should be terminated. But the very sudden and very unexpected way in which that great war was brought to a conclusion upset the purposes of Napoleon, and prevented his doing anything more than making certain respectful representations to Prussia, which the latter power dealt with in a very abrupt manner. Then, again, in the early part of the present year, hostilities between the two powers were closely threatened on the Luxemburg question; but these were prevented by the Conference called at the instance of the British Government—which Conference Napoleon very readily took advantage of. And now, again, within the last few months, a trial of strength between France and Germany has seemed more certain than ever. There was no special cause assigned of sufficient importance to warrant a war. There was said to be some argument on a Danish point, or some difference about the treaty of Prague. But these were looked upon as mere pretexts for a quarrel which had its real cause in the necessity of settling the leadership of Europe—of determining whether France should retain the supremacy which has been in some sort of way tacitly conceded to her, or whether it should be transferred to the new and formidable claimant which but lately asserted itself by the mouth of the needle-gun. We confess that on many grounds the prospect of war seemed more menacing this last time that on either of the two previous occasions. This danger, however, must now, in turn, be considered to have passed away; and we must now come to the conclusion that the relations of France and Prussia are not, for the present, to be disturbed.

There has unquestionably been danger that the terrible "Eastern question" would be opened up by the Cretan rebellion. The Christians of Crete themselves looked for this. Had the Government of Greece taken the part in the revolt which they threatened, there would certainly have been widespread troubles. Or had the Turks managed the case with less caution than they did, had they come into collision with the Russian vessels which were hovering near Crete, had they taken offense at the open manifestations of Russian enmity, had they given opportunity for the threatened Slavo-Greek rising in the provinces, there would at once have been complications that would have called forces into the field beyond the management of the Sultan or his backers. All these perils have passed away with the suppression of the Cretan revolt, and everything is once more quiet in that dangerous part of Europe.

In one sense the peace which has come over Europe is "hollow" enough; but European experience shows that what is called a hollow peace may often last a great many long years. And whether the present peace be real or hollow, we count it a great gain that war has been avoided.

Why Did the Great Reaction Begin in California?

From the N. Y. World.

Some enthusiastic Democrats may incline to answer that California leads the great patriotic awakening simply because, in the fall elections of this year, hers comes first. There would doubtless be a strong element of truth in this explanation, for noteworthy symptoms of an altered public sentiment were apparent in the Atlantic States long before any indications of a change on the Pacific coast were observable here. We took occasion, several weeks ago, to point out and dwell upon some of these symptoms. The most remarkable and trustworthy was the inclination of a part of the Republican party to nominate General Grant for President. The aggressive tone of the Republican party was wonderfully let down when a great portion of the party desired the nomination of a man deemed of neutral or doubtful politics.

When a political party is thus lowered on a great ebb of public feeling, and half of its members become practically neutral, there is good reason for hoping that the politics of the country will no longer be controlled by gusts of sectional excitement. The disposition of a large portion of the Republicans to nominate General Grant, was perhaps a truer gauge of the subsidence of sectional passions than any other that could have been furnished. It showed a wide-spread and unconscious desertion of Republican principles. It was a general sinking of the flames while no engines were playing on them, proving that the combustibles which had fed them were nearly burnt out. The recent boldness of President Johnson, and, what is more significant, the uneasiness and consternation it causes in the Republican party, is another proof of change.

The Republican party now makes a spontaneous confession that its only hope of salvation lies in impeaching the President. This confession of weakness is all the more telling for being unconscious. The great, boastful, arrogant Republican party, which has so confidently proclaimed the death and advertised the funeral of the rival organization, and which has a majority of four to one in both Houses of Congress, quakes with fear when the President musters courage enough to change one Cabinet officer and two generals. This arrogant party abandons all its assurance unless so dangerous a man can be summarily deposed. When so vaunting a party is so easily discomposed, it is a proof that its leaders have lost their confidence.

Those sanguine Democrats, therefore, who are ready to say that California is in the van of the great reaction only because her election is held first, are not without reason. But we, nevertheless, think that they put the case rather strongly. We regard it as fortunate that the California election occurred first, for we suppose the reactionary tendencies to be somewhat riper there than in any other State in the Union. In other States, the tone of the Republicans is indeed lowered, but the conservatized Republicans had not acquired courage enough to openly change sides, till they should see others leading the way. The energetic, enterprising Californians are naturally bolder than the people of older communities; and it is fortunate that causes should be in operation to mature their convictions in season for a repudiation of the Republican party at the beginning of the fall elections. California thus puts forth her hand to shake the tree, and will cause the ripening fruit to drop in other States.

California arrives earlier at opinions whose intrinsic soundness will cause their general adoption, by the advantages of her local situation, which gives her better points of view. Her distance from the seat of Federal authority enables her to appreciate the absurdity of the centralizing system which the Republican party is aiming to consolidate. A Government three thousand miles away could not properly manage her domestic affairs, even if it had nothing else to attend to. It would perpetually legislate on subjects of which it had no knowledge. It would constantly have to depend on the representations of interested parties. Great corporations, or great moneyed interests, or great associations of swindlers, would generally carry their designs by their superior ability to send agents to Washington and support a lobby. This would be the case, even if the autnorities at Washington had no other care than to govern that single State. But with nearly forty States to govern, it could bestow so little attention on each, that in the confused mass of ill-understood or misunderstood business, California would be worse off as a member of the Union than she would be under a native monarchy.

California, from her isolated local position, is well situated for understanding what the Federal Government can, and what it cannot, profitably do for a State. Her experience has taught her that a Republican State is equal to all the emergencies of local administration. She has had an excess of the turbulent elements of society, and yet she has preserved order without ever invoking Federal assistance. At one time she went through what was equivalent to a revolution, and came out triumphant; a vigilance committee in San Francisco assuming, and afterwards laying down, authority with a boldness and moderation which demonstrated the capacity of the people to rectify any disorders that might arise from the temporary supremacy of dangerous classes. The eventful history of California, and her success in maintaining order, with an abnormal population, and a large intermixture of mutinous people, is a triumphant demonstration of the capacity of the individual States for wise self-government.

What, then, does California want of the Federal Union? Two things only—external protection and free trade with her sister States. It is for these alone that she has remained, by free consent, a part of the American Union; for she could, at any time during the war, and probably before it, have declared and maintained her independence. But the Union protects her against foreign aggression without the expense of a separate army and navy; and, what is still more important, it gives her the advantages of perfectly free trade with a multitude of other States, many of them as prosperous and energetic as herself. The Union engages to multiply the value of this beneficial commerce by constructing the Pacific Railroad, which is the strongest tie that binds her to the confederation. Distance and isolation have enabled her to discriminate, as many other States do not, between State and Federal interests, and to judge correctly what the States want and what they do not want of the central Government.

Another reason which, had we duly reflected on it, might have led us to expect that California would lead the reaction, is the presence in that State of a large Coolie population. The arguments by which the Republican party attempts to prove the justice of negro suffrage are entirely destitute of force, or they equally demonstrate the necessity of Coolie suffrage. The Californians have an intuitive perception that this doctrine of the equal fitness of all races for self-government is an exquisite absurdity. The negro population in most of the old free States is so small and unobserved that it is deemed of little importance; but the Coolies in California are numerous and despised, and the idea of making them voters is regarded with irrepressible derision. But Coolie suffrage stands on precisely the same argumentative grounds as negro suffrage.

The truths which California sooner sees from the circumstances of her local position, are none the less truths for the other States. It is as true of them as of her, that they are perfectly competent to maintain internal order, and need nothing from the Union but external protection and free trade among one another. Even little Rhode Island put down, unassisted, a formidable rebellion against her State Government supported by a majority of the population. The Federal Government is indeed under an engagement to suppress domestic insurrection in the States when called on to do so; but in all our history no such call has ever been made; which is a valuable proof of the capacity of these States to maintain unaided the supremacy of their local laws. Even the smallest and weakest of the States would be just as well off out of the Union as in, if they could be equally protected against external aggression, and equally sure of free intercourse with the other States. California has been in a better position to perceive this truth, but it is equally a truth for all.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

BALTIMORE

IMPROVED BASE BURNING

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1038 MARKET Street, Phila.

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CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2 22]

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE REFORM IN THE CITY POSTAL SERVICE.—Contracts were awarded this morning for "Local Messenger Service" for carrying the mail from the Philadelphia Post Office to the offices of Holmesburg, Byberry, Somerton, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Millertown, Oxford Church, and Torresdale, and return, twice daily, except Sunday, for four years, from the first proximo. Postmaster Bingham has succeeded in obtaining a uniform rate of postage for all the foregoing post offices within the limits of the county of Philadelphia, which is a reformation as equitable as desirable and essential. To require a three cent stamp for ten post offices within the county, and only a two cent for others which were, in some instances, actually further from the central distributing office than those where a three cent stamp was called for, was an injustice, not to speak of the inconvenience and annoyance experienced by our citizens in having their letters retained, when addressed to said ten offices, because of insufficient postage. No notice had been given, that we can remember, that a three cent stamp was necessary, until the one some time ago, given by Postmaster Bingham. Hence, people being in the dark on the subject, would place on their letters addressed to said offices a stamp of the wrong description.

In awarding said contracts the Postmaster reserves the right to order the wagons to stop at any point between the stations, to receive and deliver the mails. Bidders are also required to give good security for the faithful performance of their duties, as the intention is to complete postal facilities for these offices.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—An Institute for the Sunday School Teachers of Philadelphia has been announced by the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association. It will be in session on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Willetts, and the Hon. James P. Wickersham will give the Institute some instructions as to the manner of raising the standard of Sunday School teaching in a measure corresponding with what has been done in the common schools. The Rev. G. A. Peltz, Rev. Mr. Barnitz, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. Alfred Taylor, Ralph Wells, A. A. Smith, Professor Osborn, and Professor John S. Hart will take part in the exercises. A gathering of Sunday School children will be held on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th inst., at the West Arch Street Church, when addresses will be made by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Ralph Wells, Esq., of New York, Rev. G. A. Peltz, and Rev. Alfred Taylor.

CONSUMERS OF WATER IN THIS CITY.—There are 79,189 persons in this city who annually pay water rent. They are distributed as follows:—

Wards.	Tenants.	Wards.	Tenants.
First	3690	Fifteenth	5815
Second	4730	Sixteenth	2772
Third	2679	Seventeenth	2820
Fourth	2610	Eighteenth	3639
Fifth	2958	Nineteenth	4871
Sixth	3005	Twentieth	6845
Seventh	4162	Twenty-first	312
Eighth	3292	Twenty-second	722
Ninth	3016	Twenty-third	92
Tenth	3408	Twenty-fourth	1668
Eleventh	2166	Twenty-fifth	796
Twelfth	2977	Twenty sixth	4071
Thirteenth	3191		
Fourteenth	3741	Total	79,189

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—A meeting of the Democracy of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. Mr. Robert Austin presided, and introduced Mr. John Campbell, who made an address, in which he stated that the debt of the city was $40,000,000, and that it had been nearly trebled during the last six years. The national debt is about $2,700,000,000, and each Philadelphia voter owes about $1200. Flour, which sold in 1860 at $5, now brings $15, and all the articles of consumption are in proportion. He contrasted the Republican and Democratic tickets, the former having no names of soldiers upon it, while the latter exhibited the names of many who had fought for the preservation of the Union. He was followed by Mr. J. S. Leisenring and others.

BISHOP WOOD'S RECEPTION.—Last evening a meeting of representatives of conferences of St. Vincent Society was held at Philomathean Hall, Chief Marshal Frank McLaughlin in the chair. John B. Colahan was elected Marshal. A committee was appointed to procure a band and standard-bearer, and it was also agreed that conferences should take their positions in line as they arrive on the ground, and not in accordance with the date of their organization. It was stated that about 20,000 tickets for the festival have already been disposed of. The meeting soon after adjourned.

HOSPITAL CASES.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Thomas O'Maley, aged seven years, residing at No. 531 Fitzwater street, who fell from the second story window of his house, and injured himself severely about the body.

David Thomas, about thirty-four years of age, residing at No. 30 St. Mary's court, who had his hand hurt by a pane of glass while trying to raise a window sash.

DROWNING CASES.—Mary Rightley, aged ten years, fell overboard at Green street wharf last evening, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the parents of the deceased, No. 11 Mansfield place, Front street, above Noble.

The Coroner was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of John Boyle, fifty-six years of age, who was drowned in a pond at Twenty-second and Fitzwater streets.

FEE BILL OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Grand Jury acted upon two hundred and fifty four bills of indictment during the July term of Quarter Sessions. Of this number 118 were ignored, and 136 were returned as true bills. The convictions numbered 45. The fees for the term were as follows:—District Attorney, $1091; Clerk, $741·60; Sheriff, $347·87; making a total of $2180 47.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS.—The Board for hearing any appeals that may be made by the owners of property, will commence their sessions on the 17th inst. The tax-payers of the Eighth Ward will be the first heard. This course has been rendered necessary in consequence of the books of the first seven wards not being ready for examination.

EXPENSES OF OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—There are now in the city 262 election precincts, eleven more than in 1866. In conducting the election nine persons are required at each precinct, who receive from the city five dollars each, making a total of forty-five dollars for each precinct. The total expense of these officers is $11,790.

GIVING SHORT WEIGHT.—Yesterday morning the clerks of the different markets made report to the Commissioner of the seizure of forty-one pounds of butter, for short weight, during the week preceding. This is a much less quantity than is frequently reported as seized.

CITY GAS LIGHTS.—The number of public lamps at night lighting the city of Philadelphia is 7632; of this number 7180 are supplied from the works under the charge of the trust of the city, 427 from the Northern Liberty Gas Works, and 15 are supplied with fluid.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.—The receipts from taxes at the present time are quite small. All persons who neglect to pay their taxes on or before the 1st of October will have two per cent. added to the amount of their bills.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of a grocery store, N. W. corner of Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue.

—One of the Japanese troupe, in Portland, fell a distance of sixteen feet, and struck upon an orchestra chair, while performing in that city. He was rendered insensible, but resumed his performance in a few minutes.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:26 MOON RISES....2 16
SUN SETS....6:17 HIGH WATER....11·27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 14
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 14
Starsand Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig L. Warren, Cobb, Gibraltar, for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Lucida, Bissett, Bay de Verd, N. B., J. R. Rue & Son.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, Bath, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Albert Field, Pettit, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Fall River, do.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Specie, Smith, Norfolk, do.
Schr Orozimbo, Bagley, Boston, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Hallowell, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Boston, do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Boston, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Gloucester, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, Boston, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, New London, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, Saco, do.
Schr Susan Scranton, Hervey, New London, do.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Stevens, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr Vrale, Mason, from New York.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr S. Scranton, Hervey, from Cromwell.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, from Cohassett Narrows.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Pine Island.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, from Georgetown.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, from Tiverton.
Schr Reading RR. No. 30, Corson, from New London.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, from Fall River.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Gloucester.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, from Providence.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington 8th inst.
Schr Shiloh, Cook, for Philadelphia, at Savannah 6th inst.
Schr Presto, Briggs, hence, at Newport 6th inst.
Schr A. S. Perry, Poulson, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 7th inst.
Schrs A. Bartlett, Bartlett; M. A. Tyler, Tyler; J. A. Baker, Wilson; and E. English, Sipple, hence, at Washington 7th inst.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 419 mw

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
No. 724 MARKET Street.
1 22mwf

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVERplated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwfsm

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

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AND
NO. 110 RACE STREET. 11omwf

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Begins at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1867.
SECOND NIGHT
OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON of 1867-8.
Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
The Management takes great pleasure in producing, for the first time in this city, T. W. Robertson's GREAT LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESS,
In three acts entitled
CASTE.
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY.
And the following powerful distribution of characters:
The Hon. George d'Alroy.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Father Eccles.....Miss Josie Orton
Captain Hawtree.....Mr. W. F. Leake
To conclude with THE QUIET FAMILY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8 o'clock.
SECOND NIGHT OF JULIA DEAN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 10, 1867,
FAZIO:
Or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Bianca.....JULIA DEAN
Fazio.....Mr. F. Lawlor
To conclude with the capital piece of
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Bob Nettles.....Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr.
Waddilove.....Mr. S. Hemple.
Mons. Tourbillon.....Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN.
In rehearsal, THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this or any other Play. Chairs secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee.
MONDAY, Sept. 9,
AND EVERY EVENING;
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE GREAT NEW YORK SENSATION,
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
PARISIENNE BALLET.
MAD'LLE PEPITA, BETTY REGAL,
EMILBY REGAL, TRESSA ANTANONO
MAD'LLE ALBERTINE MILL FRANK.
Box sheet open at Lee & Walker's, No. 722 Chesnut street, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.
No extra charge for reserved seats. 9 7 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
Encouraged by large and enthusiastic audiences,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, September 11 and 14, at 2:30 P. M.
Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents. Balcony reserved for colored persons; 25c. Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 3 tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE,"
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
6 10 3m rp

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9 tuthsm

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 28 North WATER Street, and
No. 11 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN B. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
(OMPAU) F (ICHLER. 2 14

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.
8 21 t9 17

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPOT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., the 14th of September, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with (25) twenty-five Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on or before the 10th of October next.

The Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
And Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
JOHN A. IRWIN,
Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.
9 6 7t

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 8 No. 422 VINE Street.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens. Table Cloths and Napkins, to match. Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Toweling. Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers. Blankets. Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide. Hauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6 [No. 103 JONES' Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loan (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,330·00
Cash in Bank, $61,102·25.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		61,549·39
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	948,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURKLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devere

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1867.

National Banks and Their Failures.

The failures of national banks which from time to time occur show that this form of banking institutions is not exempt from the usual laws of finance, and must pay the penalty of reckless or fraudulent management the same as all others. There is, however, this great and saving difference between the failures of national banks and all others that the country has previously had, viz., that the value of the *circulation* remains absolutely unimpaired. The notes of a broken national bank are just as good and pass as current as those of a solvent bank. Under the old system, the failure of a bank was instantly followed by a depreciation of its notes, and frequently their entire loss. A man received bills in the ordinary course of business, and perhaps the next day found them worthless on his hands. Frequently, just before the failure of a bank its entire circulation would be put out in some distant community. In Kansas, in the year 1859, for a few weeks before the failure of several Illinois banks, there was a sudden influx of their bills, which found their way pretty well into circulation, and were nearly a dead loss in the hands of the people. Such instances were common throughout the entire West. Under the National system this great evil is wholly avoided. No matter where a National Bank bill was issued, whether in Maine or Minnesota, the holder knows that it is good, and that no failure of the bank can discredit it. If the National system had taught us nothing more than the secret of maintaining a uniform and absolutely safe currency throughout the country, it would have conferred a great blessing upon the poople.

But the failure of a national bank involves its depositors in loss. It was the same under the old system. A man who trusted the safe keeping of his money to a bank took the risk of the bank's failure. A depositor and a note-holder evidently do not stand upon equal footing, and ought not to. Depositors usually reside in the immediate neighborhood of the banks which they trust, and are supposed to have the means of knowing something of their responsibility and trustworthiness. The bill-holders, however, are more likely to live hundreds or thousands of miles away, and with no possible means of knowing the standing of the banks whose notes they find themselves, by the ordinary course of business, forced to take. It therefore seems proper that the bill-holder should be thoroughly protected by the Government under whose authority the banks are permitted to issue that which takes the place of money. But it may well be doubted whether some modification of the banking law, which shall secure more safety to depositors, be not justly demanded. As a matter of fact, the public have but very little means of knowing anything concerning the solvency of our banking institutions, or of the manner in which they are conducted. The capital of a bank may be wasted, and the bank itself on the point of failure, and its depositors remain in utter ignorance of the fact. It seems, in the case of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, which has just failed, that not even the directors were aware of its condition, one of them having deposited some twenty-six thousand dollars of his own funds with it only a few days before its failure. The stockholders were in a similar condition of iguorance. Everything had been left to the management, or rather *mis*management, of the *President*. Such instances as this show that there is a defect in the system itself. Some means should be devised whereby the depositors could be, to a certain extent at least, guarded from loss. Banks are public institutions, and they should be so regulated by law as to afford the highest security to those dealing with them.

Sheridan at St. Louis.

The people of St. Louis gave General Sheridan a reception last night of which he may well be proud. They turned out by thousands, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Andrew Johnson's persecution of this gallant and meritorious officer only serves the more to endear him to the people. He was prevented from coming to Washington, lest the splendid reception he was sure to receive everywhere from the masses should be too public and open a condemnation of his removal. General Grant was right when he protested against Sheridan's removal as contrary to the will of the people.

The Montana Election.

The Democrats are taking great comfort to themselves over the election of a delegate in Montana. The truth is, Montana was settled mainly during the war, and was the general rendezvous all through the war for deserters, draft-skedaddlers, and Rebel sympathizers generally. Thousands of these classes went from Missouri alone. Of course, it has always been "Democratic."

Our State Finances.

The proclamation of Governor Geary shows that our State debt has been reduced nearly two millions of dollars during the past year. Our State finances are being admirably managed, and the credit of the Commonwealth never stood higher than it does to-day. So much for a Republican administration.

Almost in the Maelstrom.

At the recent National Convention of Spiritualists, held in Chicago, the following resolutions came up for consideration:—

"*Whereas*, In a recent number of the *Banner* there was an address to the citizens of the United States by the Third Constitutional Convention of Spiritualists, in which occurred the following language:—'Before we, as Spiritualists, will consent to have the infallibility of the Bible, the deity of Jesus, and the political authority of these quondam friends of God crammed down our souls as part of the Constitution of our republic, we will fight till buzzards are gorged with the spoil, and of this we give all timely and ample notice;' therefore

"*Resolved*, That the above declaration misrepresents the spiritualists of the country, who are law-abiding citizens, and would not inaugurate rebellion and civil war because of obnoxious amendments to the Constitution by the requisite two-thirds of the country; and after the experience of rebellion, blood, and suffering which we have witnessed for the last few years it ill becomes us as good citizens to threaten the wickedness of war as a remedy for grievances, real or imaginary."

After an animated debate they were adopted by a small majority. Great heavens! How near the ship of state was to drifting into the maelstrom, and we not aware of the danger. Suppose the resolution had been defeated. Then would we have had another cruel war. The "buzzard would have been gorged with spoils." A new rebellion would have been inaugurated, and we tremble to think of the result. We would have had to fight with chairs and tables and pomade pots. Our furniture would be turned against us. Truly, every house would be divided. We would have had a daily skirmish with a disloyal sofa, and a nightly battle with a rebellious bed, and our lives would have been a burden. Yet, sleeping in innocence, we passed within sight of Scylla and within a stone's throw of Charybdis, and dreamed not of our danger.

Ungrateful and Unkind.—The lash of the *Herald* is laid over the shoulders of the unhappy President, and to-day a well-written article, reaching the acme of the sarcastic, is given by Bennett, in which he reiterates his demands for Mr. Johnson to resign. If he accedes, James Gordon says that he will rank with Curtius, Virginius, and Regulus. But let him speak for himself:—

"One course is left open that may not only retrieve his character and save his name in the history of the remarkable events of this period, but that may give him a present victory over his opponents. This is his resignation and retirement from office. It may seem silly—absurd even—to counsel him to such a step; but it is more likely to seem so to the small reasoners of party cliques than to those whose thoughts take a wider range. If Mr. Johnson will rise above the political accidents and excitements that now follow their daily round in his life, he has the mind to understand that this act would be a piece of deep political sagacity and manly dignity, as far as it touched his own personality, and a piece of civic heroism as it might affect the position of the Southern States. Suppose even that he became a sacrifice—what then? Can he hope to do anything nobler in office, though he remained a century, than he would in going out with the fame of another Curtius closing up with his person the gulf that endangered the State? Who cannot see that the stern father Virginius, though he lost some years of delight in what he loved, saved his daughter forever in the fame of a great act done in the cause of virtue? And did not Regulus, thinking more of his country than of his own ease or pleasure, and counselling against the course that would have set him free, provide infinitely better for his own honor than he would have done by heeding the small advice of friends who could not see beyond the morrow?"

What Do They Do With Them?—It is a curious thing in politics to notice the "little pickings" which fall to the share of the holders of seats in all representative bodies. It matters not what party is in the ascendant, the result is the same. It matters not whether it be a national senate or a city council, the same general peculiarities are visible. In view of the following report of expenditures for 1866, found in Doc. 30, U. S. S., the question is pertinent, "Do Senators intend to spend their after lives in retail stores? Without comment, we give a portion of the list of perquisites:—

For pocket-knives, 504 in number	$1118·30
For pen-knives, 405 in number	1204·60
Making 914 knives for these 52 gentlemen in one year, about 18 each; average cost $2·52, amounting to	2322·90
703 pair of sheers, about 14 pair each, cost	325·00
Sponge	364·76
1137 pair of scissors, about 22 pair each, at a little over $1 a pair	1139·10
210 pair of kid gloves, about 4 pairs each, at $2·50 a pair	525·00
116 diaries	296·75
224 portfolios, nearly 6 each, at about $4	1104·00
446 pocket-books, 8 each, at about $2·50	1019·50
309 brushes	324·25
556 pin-cushions	60·00

We are not inquisitive, but we would really like to know what a United States Senator can do in one session with 22 pairs of scissors, aided by 14 shears. Probably the extracts cut from the newspapers for use wear out the 36 cutting machines, as well as the 18 knives. If so, the Senators are dreadful hard on the steel.

The Maine Election.—As was anticipated, the election held yesterday in Maine shows small Democratic gains. In this we see no cause either for sorrow or surprise. The result was not doubtful. It was well known that Governor Chamberlain would, without question, be reëlected. Hence the canvass was conducted with but little energy, and a general apathy pervaded the radical ranks. The issue of the Liquor law was also used by the opponents of the State administration and had its effect. A natural consequence ensued, and we have a decreased majority. When the national topics have no great and absorbing interest, the party lines in a State grow extremely lax, and local questions arise which, without really altering the strength of either party in a great contest, yet seem to indicate a change. But so soon as the excitement of a national battle arrives, we find the wanderers returning to their accustomed places, and the old majorities are once more rolled up—so that the losses in California and Maine will not, we anticipate, affect in the least the status of those States in 1863.

The Scull Race, yesterday, for what is termed the championship of the United States, came off on the Hudson, and resulted in a decision in favor of Hamill. It is utterly impossible for us to tell, by the reports, who was responsible for the accident which terminated the race. It seems to us a mistake liable to prove fatal to athletic sports in America, that they must always be attended with betting and gambling, so as to render them almost disreputable. As with base-ball, so with rowing and riding, and unless the evil be remedied, all such healthful sports will be left entirely to the blackleg and the jockey.

Yesterday New York city was afflicted with a boiler explosion exactly similar to the Sansom street disaster in our own city. The engine which exploded was used in a scroll and fancy-work saw-mill, and so was ours. The accident appears to have happened from a similar cause to ours, and the disastrous result was the same. In view of these two accidents, following so close on each other, and both in the same kind of factory, it would be well to inquire whether the safety of our citizens does not demand that boilers subjected to a heavy pressure should be erected out of the thickly built portion of our city. The "boiler inspectors" should give the matter their early attention, and report what is necessary in the premises.

We notice in several of the wards of the city two tickets running, each claiming to be Republican. Such a division as we refer to is found in the Twenty-sixth Ward and some others, and threatens to lose us those wards. No right-minded Republican will hesitate for a moment in any such contest. The regular nominee, unless he be a remarkably bad man, should receive the support of every member of the party. Votes cast for an independent, are really cast for the Democratic ticket.

Interesting to Coin Collectors.—A sale of rare and valuable coins and medals took place in London recently. Among the specimens sold were a fine series of Napoleon medals, and a magnificent set of Russian medals and medallions, from Rurik, A. D. 864, to the present Czar. Also the following "lots:"—

Bronze medals of the Kings of France, from Pharamond to Louis Philippe, obverse portraits of very fine work by Caque; reverse, the principal events in the life of each monarch severally inscribed; a splendid series, all in the best state, of uniform color and large size. Louis XIV and XV. A grand series, illustrating the historical events of their reigns, uniform in size and all fine, £11 10s.

The Napoleon medals—the Grand Mint series of medals—by Andrieu, Droz, Jeuffroy, and other celebrated artists; 140 pieces, with 45 extra medals and pieces; Joachim Napoleon (Murat), 5; Liberation of Brescia, 1797: Napoleon; Napoleon and Marie Louise, medallions, and others by Andrieu, struck in lead, three being electrotypes, 12, all very fine, together with an elegant cabinet, in which the above series are neatly fitted on blue velvet, encased in purple japanned metal, with bronze borders and corners, containing eight slides and two deep drawers, the upper having a lifting tray, all with japanned metal fronts and ivory handles, and lock and key; size, 15½ by 16½ and 11 inches high. 203 medals—£24 15s.

Russian Medals and Medallions—A magnificent series of medallions and medals, illustrative of the history of the empire, with portraits of her sovereigns from Ruric, A. D. 864, to the present Czar, Alexander II; all executed by native artists, uniform in color—a rich dark bronze, and very fine; together with the carved oak cabinet of twenty trays, adapted for medals of various sizes, Nos. 1 to 11 having been pierced expressly for the above series, the others vacant, and all lined with velvet, with lock and key; size, 22½ inches by 17½ inches and 17 inches high—£25. A manuscript list with particulars accompanies this series. 110. Greek Series.—Syracusan medallion—a rough specimen of early and very fine work, with the letter K behind the heads to the left; of much merit and value—six guineas.

The Taylor Family.—An English paper says:—"Rev. Isaac Taylor, minister of the Congregational Church at Ongar, was the father of a remarkably literary family. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were both somewhat voluminous writers, Mr. Taylor having published some twenty volumes, and Mrs. Taylor eight. Four of their children addicted themselves to literature. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter Jane published conjointly a volume of correspondence. Jane Taylor and Ann Taylor (the late Mrs. Gilbert), in addition to the well-known 'Hymns for Infant Minds,' published jointly seven works; Mrs. Gilbert solely three, and Jane Taylor also three; Jeffreys Taylor, their brother, published eighteen volumes of tales, poems, etc.; Isaac Taylor, the author of 'The Natural History of Enthusiasm,' published nearly thirty volumes, besides innumerable separate articles and papers. The son of the latter, the biographer of the family, has published three or four volumes. Mr. Josiah Gilbert, the son of Ann Taylor, is the accomplished author of 'The Dolomite Mountains;' so that altogether the Taylors of Ongar and their family have given to the world some ninety-six volumes—an almost unique instance of literary endowment and activity, especially considering the great merit of many of these works and the popularity they have attained."

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

Dates from Havana to September 8—Disbanding of Volunteer Cavalry by the Captain-General of Cuba—Imprisonment of the Striking Cigar Makers—The Spanish Squadron at Rio Janeiro.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Havana, Sept. 8, via Key West, Sept. 9.—Among the one hundred and fifty-eight troops per the steamer Mersey, mostly Austrian and French, are five officers.

Gangs of highway robbers, mostly foreigners and Imperial prisoners set at liberty, have made their appearance in Mexico.

Mr. Otterbourg presented his credentials to President Juarez as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States on the 20th ult.

Senor Masseras arrived per steamer Mersey, charged with despatches from Juarez for Washington. He leaves in the steamer Liberty early on Tuesday morning.

Several arrests in the Convocatoria of Juarez continue to keep the Mexicans at boiling heat, being unconstitutional, and the Executive not being empowered so to act unless Congress approves them.

Francis Francoise, a citizen of New Orleans, died on the 14th, and received Masonic honors.

A convoy with $1,800,000 from Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. The Mersey brought $1,500,000.

The intercessions of Mr. Otterbourg, Porfirio Diaz, and five other generals, and a host of influential persons in behalf of O'Horan were made in vain.

M. Magus, the Prussian Minister at Mexico, keeps in seclusion at San Luis. He is supposed to be insane, and is heedless of the orders from Prussia to leave the country.

Admiral Tegethoff arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., and was to leave for the capital the next day.

Minister Otterbourg telegraphed to Washington, after receiving his appointment, that his determination to leave in September was irrevocable.

An elegant gold repeater watch was presented to Mr. Cripp, the United States Consul, by the Government.

Santa Ana continues a prisoner in San Juan d'Ulloa. It was believed he would not be shot. Not a word is said about Marquez.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

Havana, Sept. 8, via Key West, Sept. 9.—The Captain-General has dissolved the volunteer cavalry of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritu, Trinidad, and Remedios. This is a significant fact.

Cienfuegos, it is reported, resists the collection of the new tax. It is rumored that a polite intimation has been given that it would be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

Saturnino Martinez, a cigar twister, and editor of the Havana *Artisans' Sunday Aurora*, is reported to be in close confinement. The number of cigar twisters is assumed to be fourteen thousand. A few have also been imprisoned, and many are fleeing to the United States.

The Spanish squadron under Mendez arrived at Rio on July 29. It had sustained serious damages, but after repairing proceeded to the river Plate.

The *Banco Espanol* is reported to be buying gold coin at ½ per cent. premium, thus virtually countenancing the depreciation of its own notes. The Cuba balance on August 31 was $1,461,706, while Lacaga has $2,160,834.

The vomita is moderating in Havana. At Matanzas, in August, only thirteen cases were fatal.

The Havana Base Ball Club challenged and played its first match with the Matanzas Club on Sunday last, but with no result. Another game is to come off there to-day.

The sugar market is at a stand. Freights 150@175 and declining. United States currency 24¼ discount; sterling exchange 19 premium.

—A Swiss farmer has been disfranchised for watering his milk. Why not try it here while we have our hands in on enfranchisement?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26tf4p

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY will commence its regular Rehearsals on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1867,
at their hall, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and will give during the season
THREE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
Particulars at the business office of the Society, No. 1230 CHESNUT Street (Louis Meyer's Music Store).
Officers for the ensuing year:—
ROBERT MORRIS, President.
A. H. DERRICKSON, Vice-President.
JOHN E. McCAULLAY, Vice-President.
GEORGE KIMBALL, Secretary.
JEAN LOUIS, Musical Director.
H. G. THUNDER, Pianist.
A. R. VANHORN, Treasurer.
JOHN THORNLEY, Chairman of Committee.
HARRY I. STEWART, Librarian. 9 10 2trp

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf3t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—
Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. September 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

REMEMBER THAT THE SLIGHT internal disorder of to-day may become an obstinate disease to-morrow. Be in time, meet the first symptoms of biliousness or indigestion with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and within forty-eight hours they will have ceased to exist. [9 10tuths 3t
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 3 tuths6t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
Paris, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, | Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, | F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schidmayer.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthsstt NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stutu4p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$210 08 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.
$231 58 do. do. 5-20s o. 1862.
$185 83 do. do. 5-20s of 1864.
$20 763 do. do. 5-20s of 1865.
$175 08 do. do. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175 08 do. do. 5-20s of '67.
$85 08 do do. 5 per cent. 10-40s.
$204 08 do, do 7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180 43 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174 43 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
8 30 tuthsfim DE HAVEN & BRO.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.
JUST RECEIVED, VERY FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
ALSO,
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
Are now, and will continue to receive, daily, from all parts of the country, the best qualities of [9 10tuths6t*
FAMILY FLOUR.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1611 SPRING GARDEN Street.

HO! FOR THE RACES!!!
GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.
The great Sculling Match between Ham ll, of Pittsburg, and Meyers, of Philadelphia, for the championship of the State and a purse of $100 a side, will be rowed at BRIDESBURG, on THURSDAY, September 12.
Also, a Sculling Match between two well-known scullers of the Eighteenth Ward—Simons and Cornwall—for a purse of $100 a side, will be rowed the same afternoon. And in order to enable Philadelphians to reach Bridesburg, the steamer ECLIPSE has been chartered, and will leave Dock street at 12 o'clock; Arch street at 12¼; Magargee's at 12½; and Kensington Water Works at 1 o'clock.
The steamer will take passengers to and from Bridesburg, and also accompany both Races up and down the river.
Tickets for the Excursion—50 CENTS. 9 10 2t*

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT "RETREAT," SCHOOL LANE, five minutes walk from Station, Norristown Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from Station. 9 10 tuths4t*

BOARDING WANTED BY THREE YOUNG Gentlemen. Private family preferred. Address COMFORT, at this office. 9 10 3t

JONES'
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
No. 235 DOCK Street,
Below Third, Philadelphia,
REVIVED BY
W. P. LARKIN,
On the European Plan.

BILL OF FARE.

Soup.

Green Turtle	30
Mock Turtle	10
Bean	10
Maccaroni	10
Pepperpot	10
Clam	10
Snapper	30
Vermicelli	10
Vegetable	10
Gumbo	15
Oyster	10

Fish.

Rock, boiled	30
Cod, boiled	30
Salmon, fresh	
Perch	30
Shad, boiled	
Smelts	30
Sea Bass	30
Shad, baked	
Catfish	30
Halibut	30
Shad Roe	30
Eels	30

Roasted and Boiled.

ROAST		ROAST	
Beef and Trimmings	30	Pork	30
Veal "	30	Pig	40
Mutton "	30	Lamb	30
Goose "	50	Venison	50
Venison, with Jelly	60	Chicken	50
Duck " "	50	Turkey	50
Capon	50	Capon and Oyster Sauce	65
Pork and Beans	30		
BOILED		BOILED	
Corned Beef and Cabbage	30	Mutton	30
Tongue	30	Ham	30
Turkey	60	Pork and Crout	30
Chicken, with Oyster Sauce	65	Turkey and Oysters	65
		Mutton, with Caper Sauce	

Miscellaneous Dishes.

Lamb Pie	30	Chicken Salad, with Coffee	50
Chicken Pie	40	Lobster Salad, with Coffee	50
Veal "	30	Stewed Kidneys	30
Oyster "	40	Liver and Onions	30
Fried Oysters		Ham and Eggs	40
" Fish Cakes	10	Sweetbreads	40
Broiled Oysters	30	Broiled Ham	40
Tripe and Oysters	30	Veal Cutlets	40
Beefsteak and Onions	40	Mutton Chops	30
Frogs		Pork "	40
Terrapins		Pigs' Feet	
Lambs' Fries		Beefsteak	40
Beefsteak with Fried Potatoes	50	Reed Birds	
Soft Crabs		Roast Oysters	50
Chafed Oysters	50	Panned Oysters	30
Buckwheat and Sausages	30	Boiled Eggs	
Milk Toast	20	Dry or Buttered Toast	25
Tea or Coffee	10	Chocolate	10
Spring Chicken	60	Green Turtle Steak	50
Venison Steak, with Jelly	65	Scolloped Oysters	
Spiced Oysters	25	Raw Oysters	

Dessert.

Pies and Puddings of various kinds, each	10	Mush and Milk	25
		Buckwheat Cakes	10

All Kinds of Game in Season.

Private Parties and Families furnished with Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.

List of Wines.

Champagne.	Gloria.
C. H. Mumm & Co.'s.	Green Seal.
Heidsieck & Co.	Veuve Clicquot Ponsardain.
Gold Lac.	

Claret.

Table.	Floriac.
St. Julien.	St. Julien, first quality.

Sauterne.

Sauterne.	Haut Sauterne.

Sherry.

Table, Pale and Brown.	Three Grapes, full Havana.

Port.

Hunt & Co.'s bottled Oporto.	Old Port from selected Grapes.

American Wines.

Dry Still Catawba.	California Port.

Madeira.

Victoria Pints.	Leacock's Old London
Monkrio Qts.	Particular.

Brandies.

Old Bourbon.	Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale.
Rye Whisky.	
Irish Whisky.	James Hennessy & Co.'s 1846, pale and dark.
Old Martel.	
United Vineyard prop's Cognac. Vin. 1863.	

Ale and Porter.

Dublin Porter. Pints.	Muir's Ale.
Barclay & Co., London Porter. Pints.	Wm. Younge's Ale.
	Bass Ale.

Meal Hours.

Breakfast, from 6 A. M. to 12 M.
Dinner, from 12 M. to 4 P. M.
Supper, from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Sundays, open from 6½ A. M. to 12 P. M.
Lodging-Rooms may be obtained by the Month, Week, or Night. Admittance at any hour. House never closed.
Dining-Rooms separate for Ladies and Gentlemen. 11 4p

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES—OPENINGS LAST NIGHT.—The Arch Street Theatre was well filled with an *elite* audience to witness Miss Julia Dean's "Julia," in the *Hunchback*. We have never seen this badly constructed conglomeration of dramatic gems more forcibly or delicately portrayed. Miss Dean's success was reassured last evening. The play was well acted throughout. To-night we shall have Miss Julia Dean as "Bianca," in the Rev. Dr. Millman's beautiful tragedy of *Fazio; or, the Italian Wife;* Mr. Frank Lawlor as "Fazio." Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot as "Tourbillion" and "Bob Nettles," in *To Parents and Guardians*, will conclude the entertainment.

AT THE CHESNUT, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence produced the exquisite modern comedy of *Caste* to a full and fashionable house, and were well received. We have seldom seen people better pleased. The comedy is full of poetry, truth, wit, humor, and pretty conceits. There is nothing that drags. The various parts are rattled off pleasantly, and the plot developes smoothly and to the satisfaction of everybody. Mr. and Mrs. Florence and Miss Josie Orton carried off the honors of the evening, and at the close of the comedy were called before the curtain and loudly applauded. *Caste* will be presented again this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY, Mr. John E. McDonough attempted to produce the *Black Crook* before some of his machinery had arrived from New York, in order not to disappoint the public. Everything went wrong in consequence, except the Parisienne ballet, which was superior in every way to anything of the kind ever presented to the Philadelphia public. The next performance of the *Black Crook* occurs on Thursday evening, when we feel sure a perfect success will be achieved.

The scenery is truly magnificent, and the ballet, for artistic excellence, costume, and corporeal beauty, is unmatched in the country. Mr. McDonough is determined to show Philadelphia the great spectacle in all of its grandeur and magnificence on Thursday evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the corner-stone of a new school-house in the Sixteenth School Section will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. The lot on which the building is to be erected adjoins the American Mechanics' Hall, on Fourth street, below Girard avenue, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet on Fourth street, and a depth of one hundred feet. The school-house is to be built according to the plans of Mr. J. C. Sidney, architect, the contract having been awarded to Mr. Jacob Wireman for $18,800.

The building will be set back from the street fifteen feet, and will be 46 by 56 feet in dimensions, with a small wing on either side, to contain the stairways and closets. This will give the entire space of the main building for school purposes, and each floor will be divided into four handsome recitation rooms, 22 by 25 feet in dimensions. The building will be three stories in height, the first story 13 feet high in the clear, and the other two stories 12 feet each. The outer walls will be faced with stone, so that the structure when completed will be quite ornamental, as well as useful. It will be surmounted by a cupola. Particular attention will be given in its construction to the necessity for heat and thorough ventilation, the latter to be provided for by a large chimney-stack and hollow floors. The building is to be completed by the 1st of January, 1868, when it will be ready for occupation, as soon as the heater, gas fixtures, and furniture can be placed in position. The first story will be used as a primary school, and the two upper stories as secondary schools for boys and girls.

INTER-STATE FAIR AT NORRISTOWN.—Arrangements have been completed for opening to-morrow, at Norristown, the great Inter-State Fair. It will remain open for one week, and will be one of the largest and most attractive fairs ever held in this State. One of the best features of the Fair will be an exhibition of a number of valuable inventions of labor-saving machines, of which a large number will be placed for inspection. Another prominent feature will be the trotting matches of blooded horses. Lady Thorn and Mountain Maid will run for a purse of $1000. The Fair is to be under the control of the East Pennsylvania Society, and will be co-operated with by the societies of New York, Delaware, and Maryland. The grounds of the East Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, upon which the Fair will be held, are situated upon the banks of the Schuylkill, about sixteen miles above this city, and contain thirty acres, with suitable buildings and a well-graded half-mile race-track. It is easy of access from this city, and during the continuance of the Fair excursion tickets will be issued at a reduced rate.

Over four hundred stalls and pens will be filled with live stock, and the great Floral Tent and immense hall for the exhibition of domestic articles will be very attractive resorts.

The great trials of steam ploughs and fire extinguishers will take place on Thursday and Friday. A feature of the Fair will consist in the burning of seven fire-proof safes, for the championship of the world.

AN OLD TRICK AT FORGERY.—Last Saturday a respectable looking man called at the carpet store of J. M. Evans, No. 317 N. Second street, and after looking at some carpets, selected one pattern which came to $25. At the same time he pulled out about $80 from his pocket-book, and said that as he did not want to carry so much money with him, and he was a stranger in the city, he would be obliged to Mr. Evans to keep possession of it for a short time. That gentleman did so, and yesterday morning a man named Lewis Botherton was sent to the store to get the carpet, and after payment of $25 out of the $80 left with Mr. Evans, he asked that gentleman to give him a check for the balance. A check for $55 was given to him on the Northern Liberties Bank. The same afternoon a check was presented to the teller of the bank of the Northern Liberties for $270. It was immediately detected as a forgery and payment refused. Shortly afterwards Botherton was arrested. He has been stopping at the tavern at Fortieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia, and it is supposed that the object of his leaving the money and obtaining the check was to obtain the signature of Mr. Evans. Botherton had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed in default of $2000 bail. He is not known as a professional, and it is doubtless a first attempt, although the forgery was pronounced by Mr. Evans as a very good imitation.

UNNEIGHBORLY FRACAS.—Thomas Schlively is the name of a valiant and pugnacious Teuton, whose castle is in Lithgow street, near Girard avenue. Herr Schlively was sitting upon the front portals of his abode, when an inconsiderate German woman, who occupied the neighboring domain, threw some water out of a window. As the wind was blowing towards the irascible Herr, a few drops of the water, moistened his face. Had it been beer there would have been no further consequences to record, but having a national dislike to water instead of cooling him it made his anger wax hot, and he defied the woman. Not content to express his feelings in words and threatening to kill her, he went into his abode, and procuring a hatchet he sallied forth, and pursued the offending German female with the intention of decapitating her. He caught her and made a furious blow at her head with the hatchet, but it missed its mark and struck her in the hand. Herr Schlively's courage cooled down at the sight of blood, and the police being attracted to the spot by the noise of the combat, took the irate German into custody. He was taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $1000 bail, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Charles Chambers had a hearing upon the charge of stealing three barrels of whisky from Dock street wharf, yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Morrow. When arrested he was in the act of rolling the barrels into a wagon. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

John Hoy, aged twelve, and James Young, aged eleven winters, respectively, who, though young in years, and one of them in name, are well known as professional market thieves, were arrested yesterday for committing depredations upon the farmers in South Second street market. They had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and were committed to answer the charge of larceny.

Samuel Frinter, a youth of eighteen, was arrested upon a charge of committing an assault upon his mother. This brave and chivalrous youth, who resides at Seventeenth and Richards streets, had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who committed him, in default of $500 bail, to answer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Michael Quinn fell dead at Penn and Pine streets this morning, about half-past 9 o'clock. The body was removed to his late residence, No. 404 Penn street, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASES — HEARINGS BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—William H. Mullen was before Alderman Beitler at 11 o'clock this morning. The following testimony was elicited:—

Charles W. Otto sworn—Am Cashier of the Germantown National Bank (deposit books shown); these are the books in which the deposits of Mr. Cowel as Collector, were kept; he originally opened the account; the books were in the custody of Mr. Miller; the deposits were made by him or his clerk, Mr. Eberhardt; I don't know that Mr. Cowel ever made any deposits; there was a Deputy Collector's account opened by Mr. Miller; the first deposit was made on the 15th of June, 1863; Mr. Cowel's account I think is closed, with a small balance; the checks were required to have the signature, J. M. Cowell, on his account; and on Miller's account his signature; I have no knowledge of paying Mr. Cowel any money on Mr. Miller's checks; I could not say what proportion of the amounts were made by Mr. Miller; the balance of Mr. Cowel's account was sometimes very large; the books I think are balanced monthly; Miller signed his checks, "William H. Miller, Deputy Collector;" on one occasion Mr. Miller offered a note for discount, and by an error of the note clerk it go into the wrong account.

John W. Cowel, sworn.—Am United States Collector the Fifth Congressional District; my commission was dated 30th of August 1865; I entered upon my duties about the 1st of September; ceased my duties 1st of October, 1865; William H. Miller was my Deputy at Germantown; the district comprises the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards; he collected money in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards; all the money in the lower end of the District passed through his hands; he was my Chief Deputy; I had a Deputy in the Twenty-fifth Ward, but the money he collected he paid over to Miller, and he deposited it, as I supposed in the Germantown Bank, where I kept my deposits; the money was to be deposited in the bank to my account; no money was to be drawn from the bank except on my check, when I desired to pay over the money to the Government. Mr. Miller would show me his book figured up, and I would make my payments from that; I had confidence in him; he had the whole control of the three wards; I received money on two occasions only; the amount was perhaps $300; with the exception of that, I have received nothing that I can now remember; he has never rendered an account to me; I have frequently requested him to do so, but he has always had some excuse, or that he would make them out soon; he remained in possession of the books, papers, etc. for thirteen months after I went out of office; he was the deputy to my successor; I never knew until I was out of office that he kept a deputy's account in the bank; I ascertained there was a discrepancy in the bank account a short time after I went out of office; I asked him to furnish me with a statement of his account; he promised that he would do so, and if anything was wrong he would make it all right; the deficit in his portion of the district is about $20,000; a clerk went over the account under my supervision; he was to receive $800 the first year; he said at one time he ought to receive $1500; Mr. Miller received in all about $2,000,000; I couldn't say exactly; he gave security when I first employed him; I hold that security now; I have not been called upon to surrender the monies and present some grounds for my claim; I am able to show some grounds; I did not pay Mr. Miller at the rate of $3500.

The case was postponed until Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.

James H. Bailey was also charged with embezzlement. His *modus operandi* of extracting money has already been given in detail in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. He was committed in default of $6000 bail to answer.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.—It is a too prevalent custom for drivers of carts and drays to drive close to one another while passing along the streets, especially in those thoroughfares in which car-tracks are laid. It is almost impossible at some of the crossings to pass, owing to this practice. Most of the Jehus are not aware that they are violating the law; if they are, they pay no respect to the decrees of the Legislature. Frequent arrests are made of offending parties, but this does not tend to abate the nuisance—for nuisance it is. Imagine a man in a terrible hurry to catch a train—only five minutes to reach the wharf—he comes to a crossing, and finds a long line of drays and carts so close to each other that the nose of the horse touches the tailboard of the wagon in front. He may be apt to indulge in the use of language not polite, but very expressive; but of what avail is it? He is compelled to remain standing until the vehicles pass, or go a square out of the way, and thus misses the train. The attempts of the policemen to prevent close driving are of little avail: the craniums of the drivers are either so thick that they cannot understand what is told them, or they have an utter indifference for law or good order. At Third and Chesnut this nuisance is carried on to an unlimited extent, as many as four arrests in a day have been made there. Every one arrested pleads entire ignorance of the law. They are fined, and in default of the amount are committed to prison. It would be well for those who are possessed of horses and carts, and those who employ men to drive them, to caution them in regard to the matter. In this way, and thus only, can the nuisance be abated.

STEALING SPOOL SILK.—Andrew Garrison, a colored man, was arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets, upon a charge of larceny, yesterday afternoon. When taken into custody he was trying to sell a dozen spools of sewing-silk to a second-hand dealer in that neighborhood for $1·50. As the market value of that article is about $6·00 per dozen, suspicions was at once aroused that he had not come by them honestly, and he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary and was committed to answer. He gave his residence as No. 26 Maryland street.

"THE AMERICAN GUARDIAN."—A neat quarto monthly, devoted to the interests of the temperance cause, has just completed the first volume of its existence, and is rejoicing in a fair measure of success. It is published at No. 25 North Sixth street, and edited by the Rev. John Moore, well known in this city as a temperance lecturer. A journal like the *American Guardian* is capable of doing a great deal of good, and we are heartily rejoiced at its well-deserved prosperity.

CATTLE THIEVES.—William H. Chandler was arrested this morning by Officer Clayton upon the charge of stealing a couple of cattle from one of the stalls of the Avenue Drove-yard. He was observed to be acting in a very suspicious manner, and when accosted did not give a good account of how he came into possession of the cattle. He was taken before Alderman Maule, and was committed to answer the charge of larceny.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—John Walker was arrested by Detective Taggart yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the train from Wilmington, on a charge of malicious mischief. It appears that Walker, while under the influence of liquor, went into a water-closet on the car, and broke the slats out of the window, besides doing other damage. He had a hearing before Alderman Mink, and was committed to answer.

HOSPITAL CASE.—Patrick Gallagher, aged thirty-five years, residing in Navy street, below Front, while driving a furniture car in Water street, below Walnut, fell off, and was run over and had his collar-bone broken. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital by Officer Carney.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.—Joseph Nelson, the proprietor of the Nelson House, at Broad and Callowhill streets, was arrested for violation of the Sunday Liquor law in keeping open on Sunday. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Patrick Dougherty was before United States Commissioner Smith this morning, upon the charge of distilling without a license. He was held to answer at Court.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one. Selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing. Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. Closing out at very low prices.*

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the Riverside Institute, held at No. 144 S. Sixth street, at 1½ o'clock P. M., Monday, September 9, 1867, Hon. William B. Mann was elected President, and Hon. James M. Scovel, Secretary. An election for Treasurer of the Riverside Institute was held, when Hon. William B. Mann was unanimously elected. Upon motion of J. E. Coe, Esq., it was resolved to purchase the grounds and building at Riverside, N. J., for the purposes of the Institute. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Mann, Scovel, Ware, and Coe, were appointed to visit the building at Riverside, N. J., on Thursday, September 12, 1867, and take measures to put the same into immediate operation.

WILLIAM B. MANN, President.
JAMES M. SCOVEL, Secretary.

A communication was received from the Washington Library Company, inclosing the first payment on account of the purchase of the property at Riverside, which is hereby acknowledged by the Treasurer.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AS FURNISHED BY THE CITY SURVEYOR:—
From Byberry, 13 miles to
" Holmesburg, 11 miles to
" Olney, 6 miles to
" Tacony, 8 miles to
" Bustleton, 11 miles to
" Fox Chase, 10 miles to
" Milestown, 5 miles to
" Torresdale, 12 miles to Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental, No. 824 Chesnut street.

LEADERS OF FASHION, as well as gentlemen of moderate taste in matters of dress, are respectfully invited to inspect Warburton's new styles of hats for autumn wear. Due regard has been given to the best American and foreign productions, with the sole view of presenting to his patrons, in the new styles now offered, all that is desirable in shape, durability, easy fitting, and ventilation. WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Atrophy.—Discarding the effete theory adopted by the modern physician in the treatment of the gradual decay or wasting of the human body, Holloway's medicines seize on the direct cause of the disease—the blood. They purify and enrich it—they stimulate and invigorate the exhausted system, by giving life to each tissue, strength to the muscle, energy to the invalid, elasticity to the spirits, and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. Sold by all druggists.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1087 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR.
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
☞ *Warranted Fast Colors.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
Reasonable Prices. ☞
Reasonable Prices. ☞
Reasonable Prices. ☞
☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

ORR—RABY.—At Olney, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1867, by Rev. J. Todd, Mr. WILLIAM ORR, of Unionville, to Miss MARY ANN RABY, of Olney.

WILLARD—GOLDY.—On the 29th ultimo, at the residence of Mr. John Jones, by Rev. Thomas P. Conliston, Mr. WILLIAM H. WILLARD to Miss ADDIE GOLDY.

DIED.

BUTTERWORTH.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM J., youngest son of William and Drusilla Butterworth, aged 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2809 Washington avenue, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

COATES.—On the 9th instant, CHARLOTTE COATES, wife of William Coates, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 511 N. Twenty-fifth street.

EISENBRAUN.—On Sunday morning, September 8, departed this life, CAROLINE EISENBRAUN, daughter of Frederick and Anna Maria Eisenbraun, in the hope of a glorious resurrection, and in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of the bereaved parents No. 2928 Market street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

INGRAM.—On the 7th instant, TAYLOR INGRAM, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1325 Market street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McDEVITT.—On the 10th instant, MARY ELIZABETH McDEVITT, in the 23d year of her age.
A Christian mother.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 2229 Filbert street.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MARLEY.—On the 7th instant, ROSANNA MARLEY, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 332 Union street, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WOODWARD.—On the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, RACHEL A., wife of Gavin H. Woodward.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1710 Vine street. ***

JAPANNED TIN WARE, COMPRISING Tea Canisters, Dust Pans, Spice and Cake Boxes, Match Safes, Lamps, Candlesticks, Pepper and Dredge Boxes, Nutmeg Graters, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

"PUSH," "PULL," "BOARDING," "Office," etc., and numbers, in gilt letters on porcelain plates, on hand at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT STOVE-PLATE LIFTERS, which are also adapted to other household uses, as a tack-hammer, tack-puller, gas-meter wrench, etc.; several patterns, and also the usual kinds, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE: [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do,	$174 33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 8 1m5p

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of a detention having occurred in the transportation of some of the most important portions of the machinery used in the Great Spectacle of "THE BLACK CROOK," the Manager deems it necessary to postpone its presentation until THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.
Persons holding secured seats for this evening will please make application at the Academy, and Trumpler & Walker's Music Store, to have their money refunded or tickets exchanged.
All persons who were at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, by calling at the Box Office can obtain tickets of admission for Thursday or Saturday Matinee, without charge. Office open every evening or
J. E. McDONOUGH.
9 10 2t

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

A TRACEDY IN INDIANA.

An Old Woman Beaten to Death with an Axe.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The steamship Granada, from New York for Charleston, arrived here last night, towing the disabled Haytien corvette Alexander Petion, from Hayti for New York, which, off Bermuda, on Sept. 1, encountered a heavy gale lasting two days. She lost her rudder, and her boiler gave out. Spoke, after the gale, steamer Arizona, from New York for Aspinwall, all right. The Granada sailed last night for Charleston. The corvette repairs at Norfolk.

Arrival of Steamers.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Steamer China, from Liverpool, bound to Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Steamer Atlantic, from Bremen.

Returned—Steamship Cumberland, hence on the 7th for St. Thomas, with machinery disabled.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet at 26@26¼c. Flour advancing, prices 20 cents higher; 11,000 barrels sold State, $7·80@11; Ohio, $9·10@12; Western, $9·50@12·75; Southern, $10·25@14·50; California, $12·25@13·50 Wheat advancing; quotations 3@5 cents higher Corn active, 86,400 bushels sold, Western, $1·22. Oats quiet; 20,000 bushels sold; Western, 70@71 cents. Beef quiet. Pork steady; 2000 bbls. sold; new mess $24 80@24 85. Lard steady at 13@14¼c.

Death of a Minister.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Taylor, rector of Grace Church, New York city, died last night, after a short illness, at his residence at West Park, on the Hudson river.

TRAGEDY AT BOURBON, IND.

An Old Woman Beaten to Death with an Axe—Robbery the Murderer's Object—A Man Arrested on Suspicion.

BOURBON, Ind., Sept. 7.—One of the most horrible and brutal murders it has ever been my duty to record has just been committed one and a half miles east of here, on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway. The name of the murdered woman is Barbara Catharine Dale, and her age is fifty-six years. She came from Germany to this country seven years ago, with her only son, an industrious lad of about twenty years of age, who supported himself and mother in a comfortable manner in the employ of the railroad company, as a day laborer. The two owned a piece of land, on which they had built a small log cabin, sufficiently commodious for their own comfort and convenience. This morning they arose as usual and partook of their morning meal, after which the boy went to his work and the mother to her wash-tub to finish washing some clothes, which were needed for their Sunday change of clothing.

The boy was working during most of the forenoon within half a mile of the house, and nothing occurring to attract his attention in that direction, he continued until noon, when he went to the house for dinner. On arriving at the house he found things considerably disarranged, and on examination he found one of the drawers in the bureau broken open and a twenty dollar national bank bill, a fifty cent piece and a Smith & Wesson revolver missing. He made search for his mother, but she could nowhere be found. He then communicated the facts to his brother laborers, who at once alarmed the neighborhood, and the people of this place, believing she had been foully dealt with, but a short time elapsed till the most diligent search was being made in every direction from the house, and it was not long until the body was found lying in a horribly mangled condition, near an old decayed stump about one hundred feet from the house.

It was heart-rending in the extreme to behold the young man lamenting over the mangled remains of his mother, as she lay weltering in the clotted blood that escaped from her nostrils and ears, produced by the terrible blows she had received on the back part of her head with an axe from the hand of her murderer. She lay on her left elbow, apparently as she had fallen, with the left side of her face buried in the sand. Her sun-bonnet was tied tightly about her neck, and so completely covered with blood that the material of which it was made could not be told. Near her lay a stick of wood about two feet along.

She was removed to her house where an inquest is now being held over her remains. An axe was found several rods from where she lay, the blood on it giving unmistakable evidence that it was the instrument by which she was killed. Suspicion strongly points to a German named George R. Scintle as being connected with the murder, and his arrest has just been effected.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention—Senator Wilson and the Liquor Question.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—There is an increased interest evinced in State politics as the time of the meeting of the Republican Convention approaches, Wednesday next. There will be a strong delegation present who will press a liquor license platform, and another clique will endeavor to force prohibition resolutions, while the straight Republicans will resort to every means to silence the guns of both the license and prohibition men, and keep the rum question out of the Convention altogether; and in doing this there will probably be a pretty lively time.

Hon. Henry Wilson will preside, and in his opening speech he will counsel the party to support the Congressional policy of reconstruction, charge the present condition of the country upon the President, and compliment Secretary Stanton for the course he has taken. Mr. Wilson and his more intimate friends will insist that, in the present condition of national affairs, local differences should not disturb them, while there are those of both the prohibition and license parties who will claim that the long agitated question should be now settled.

Opening of the New Jersey Campaign—Democratic Mass Meeting in Military Park, Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Democracy opened the campaign this evening by a mass meeting in Military Park. Several thousand persons were in attendance. The result of the election in California was referred to as a good omen by the speakers.

Address by Gov. Orr of South Carolina.

At a recent meeting in behalf of reconstruction, in Belton, S. C., Governor J. L. Orr spoke, and addressing the whites advised them to register and vote for a Convention, as it was folly and madness to attempt to defeat that object. There were 60,000 negro voters against 30,000 whites, and as the Convention would look to the interest of the black man, it could not be expected that one of them would vote against it.

He then admonished the freedmen that they must be industrious and save their money, and reminded them that if they attempt oppression of the whites now while in the majority, it might be visited upon them in the future, when the balance of power would be different, as no more negroes were to be brought to this country. He disabused their minds of the idea that they would obtain lands from the Government, and showed that this was not even desirable upon their part. The Governor presented every phase of the issues before the people with great force and ability, and to the satisfaction of his hearers.

PLUNDERING RAIDS IN NEW YORK.

Operations of a Band of Robbers at Westfield, Chautauque County—Nearly Every House in the Town Plundered—Arrest of One of the Supposed Thieves and Surrounding of the Others.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—During the past two weeks has been committed in Westfield, Chatauque county, a number of robberies. Every effort of the police of Rochester, New York, and Buffalo to capture the guilty parties has failed. The first of these robberies was committed two weeks since by three persons, who entered the house of a citizen of Westfield, while the family were at tea, and presented pistols to the heads of the inmates, demanding what money and valuables were in the house, and threatening to fire if any alarm was given, while one of the ruffians searched the house. The burglars only received a little over $100 in this attempt. On the same evening they visited the house of the town constable and received from him $200.

Since then the robbers have visited nearly every house in Chautauque county. On Saturday the trio of burglars at the Ripley crossing, four miles from Westfield, entered the house of Mr. Siggins, a wealthy oil merchant, while the family were at tea, and took from the safe, in the presence of Mr. Siggins and his family, sixteen hundred dollars in 7-30s, with which they escaped. On Sunday, Mr. Harrington, the village constable, at the head of one hundred and fifty volunteers, went in search of the burglars, and managed to capture one of them near the village. He then stationed pickets on each side of a small woods, in which it is supposed the other two burglars are concealed, rendering escape impossible. Up to the present there has been no further arrests, although the volunteers are still on duty. The people of Westfield threatened to lynch the prisoner in their hands.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—J. Alexander Simpson, Prosecuting Attorney.—John Moore was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of nails valued at 50 cents. The prosecutor, considering the fact that the prisoner had already been confined five days, thought he had been sufficiently punished, and expressed his willingness to abandon the prosecution, if permitted to do so by the Court. Therefore the bill was submitted without evidence.

F. H. Jarvis was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee. At the institution of proceedings against the defendant, the prosecutor did honestly believe that an offense against the law had been committed, as well as an injury done himself; but after mature deliberation he became convinced that the defendant had not really done a criminal act, and therefore the charge preferred against him was unfounded. He therefore declined to prosecute the case, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

Charles Hiss was acquitted of a charge of larceny. The prisoner had for some time been in Moyamensing prison, and has, day after day, been brought to Court, but all this time the prosecutor has failed to appear to show that he had just grounds for sending this man to jail and for accusing him of the base crime of larceny. To give at least the defendant his dues, the bill was submitted without evidence, in the absence of the prosecutor.

Patrick Cahill, a boy of eleven years, was charged with the larceny of ten apples together value at ten cents. He was seen by Officer Samuel Hazels to steal them from Spruce street wharf, and was arrested immediately. The officer stated that a regular band of juvenile thieves infest the wharf and market at Spruce street, and their extensive, but cunning operations tend largely to the loss of the farmers and produce dealers who have goods lying there.

However, the boy's tender age was pleaded, and the want in the law of a presumption of guilt against one so young, even though the act be proven, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Cahalne was convicted of a charge of the larceny of goods belonging to George Tressler. The defendant, one day, under the influence of spirits red and fiery, did firmly believe that he was the true and lawful owner of all the property in the universe; he had lived long enough to know that he was master of the world.

Acting under this belief he took a roll of muslin from the door of Tressler's store, at Second and Beaver streets, and was about to start off when Tressler came out and offered the first practical opposition to his benevolent but strange faith. Nor would he be convinced that his study of a lifetime had led him into deep error, until the powerful argument of a policeman was brought to bear upon him; but then he succumbed.

He stated to the jury that the evil spirits he had communed with had made him happily oblivious, and that at the present time he knew nothing of the matter.

Henry Diedrick was charged with assault and battery upon William Spicer. The evidence was that the defendant, driving a beer wagon, ran into and broke Spicer's wagon in the street. Spicer complained to the defendant's employer, and that gentleman sent the defendant to deliver to him one of his own wagons to use until the broken wagon should be repaired. The defendant, when he arrived at Spicer's house, raised an altercation with him and committed a savage assault and battery upon him. Verdict guilty.

Michael Toner was acquitted of a charge of adultery. The bill was submitted without evidence.

Peter Bowen was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Ann Bowen. The prosecutrix did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence. This man's face is well known in this Court. He has been before the Court repeatedly, one time upon a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, and sometimes the same upon his daughter, and in several instances the evidence offered in support of these charges have shown the most barbarous and cruel conduct on his part.

But his wife and daughter always seemed to relent and take pity upon him, and he has often got off, and many times before six weeks had passed he would appear in the dock, charged with the same offense upon the same persons.

To-day was his first appearance in this case.

Joseph Thomas, a gentleman upwards of seventy years old, was charged with assault and battery upon Mary Gantz. Mrs. Gantz testified that she went one morning into the defendant's house to see the corpse of her sister's child, that was to be interred that day; and while she was standing at the bedside the defendant came into the room and rudely pushed her down.

The defense alleged that the lady was visiting the body at an untimely hour, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and the old gentleman attempted to put her out gently; but she stumbled over a chair, and blamed him for it. Verdict, not guilty.

FIRE—LOSS ABOUT $20,000.—About half-past one o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the cellar of George Griffiths' ironware manufactory, in Fetter lane, between Arch and Race streets and Second and Third.

About twenty minutes expired before the alarm was given. The workmen attempted to smoulder the flames. But they made headway so fast that it was impossible to impede their progress. In a short space of time the whole of the inside of the building was a mass of fire. A large quantity of shovels, pokers, etc., were carried into the adjoining house. The fire communicated to the back buildings of the stores fronting on Third street, and is still raging. Mr. Griffiths cannot approximate his loss, but it will be at least $20,000, upon which there is an insurance of $14,000.

The building adjoining on the east was occupied by Mr. Griffiths as a storehouse for iron. This building was deluged with water. The engine-room back of this was also flooded. One of the workmen, named Lilligore, was engaged in drawing varnish from a barrel, when his apron took fire from a lamp. He endeavored to smother the flames, but in doing so a piece of the burning apron fell into the varnish. In a moment the whole cellar was in flames, and Lilligore with great difficulty made his escape. The main building was five stories in height, and was filled with finished goods.

The inside is a complete wreck. The finished work was stored in the second story of the building next door. It is damaged to a great extent by water. The safe containing the books, papers, etc., of Mr. Griffith, was recovered.

Messrs. Zeigler & Smith, druggists, No. 127 North Third street, are damaged by water considerably.

The back office was burned out. The cellar contained a large amount of sulphur, soda, oils, etc. These were damaged to a large extent by the aqueous element. The first floor was also deluged, and a large quantity of goods damaged. No. 135, occupied by C. H. Smith, dealers in machinery, was likewise flooded, though not to such an extent as the building adjoining.

The fire raged for about one hour with unceasing violence. It was finally subdued by the indefatigable efforts of the firemen, and the proprietors have commenced to count up their losses at the hour of this writing, and of course it is impossible to furnish the correct amount, but it will be considerable.

STRIKE AMONG THE BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.—A general strike among the boot and shoemakers of this city commenced yesterday morning—the workmen demanding an increase in prices of about twenty per cent. over the present rates. Many of the shops have already conceded this demand. The shoemakers have appealed to their confreres in the Eastern States to sustain them in their efforts to advance their wages to "living" prices.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 2m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp]

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

CABINET SESSION TO-DAY.

General Banks and the President.

THE LATE CIVIL-SUPREMACY PROCLAMATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met punctually at half-past 12 o'clock to-day, all the members present, including General Grant and Mr. Stanbery. From this it is inferred that the amnesty proclamation, in its application to the present military situation in the South, is to be considered.

THE HUMOROUS ELEMENT OF THE EARLY ENGLISH PULPIT.

BY HON. J. W. WALL.

Were we so constituted that the sight and presence of the imperfect and incongruous could only move us to tears, then would our eyes become inexhaustible cisterns from which tears might ever flow. Were we fully to realize the amount of sin there is in this sad world of ours, then should we never know peace. Without one ray of sunshine in life, we should sit down face to face with grim despair; not only so, for we would be in fit mood at all times to listen to his croonings, as did the Red Cross Knight of Spenser's immortal poem, advising us:—

"No further goe, no further stray,
But here lie down and to thy rest betake,
For what hath life, that may it loved make,
And give not cause it to forsake?
Fear, sickness, age, loss, labor, sorrows, strife,
Paine, hunger, colde, that makes the heart to quake,
And ever fickle fortune rageth rife,
All which and thousand more do make a loathful life."

Under the influence of such gloomy teaching as this the business of life would stand still, and the human race itself soon vanish from the earth. But the human soul was made to dwell in sunshine as well as in shade; and fortunately there is a "time to laugh as well as to mourn." The imperfect and the incongruous may excite mirth; and even that higher order of ridicule, which is animated by a sense of right and a love of goodness, is most wisely permitted us while dwellers of this lower sphere. Jeremy Taylor has most beautifully and fittingly said:—"It is certain that all this which can make a man cheerful can also make him charitable; for grief and age, sickness and wearine. s, these are peevish and troublesome; but mirth and cheerfulness are content, civil, compliant, communicative, and love to do good, and swell up to felicity only on the wings of charity. If a facete discourse and an amicable, friendly mirth can refresh the spirit, and take off from the vile temptation of a yeevish, despairing melancholy, it must needs be innocent and commendable. We may as well be refreshed by a clean and humorous discourse, as by the spirit of Campanian wine; and our faces and heads as well be anointed with wit and friendly intercourse as by the fat of the balsam-tree."

In these genial words we have the cheerful and forcible testimony of the pious pastor of Golden Grove, who had breasted the storm of sorrows until its waves had gone almost over him. Humor, then, provoking innocent mirth and laughter, can not be out of place in this workday world, and has equal claims upon our attention with matters of a more grave and serious cast.

There is an innocency in humor that you find not in satire. Humor is always harmless in its mirth; like charity, "it thinketh no evil." It never excites passion, or stirs up those baser elements that exist in the human mind. Satire is bitter and corrosive. Humor is gentle, soothing, entirely free from malice. Satire is sometimes fierce and destructive, like the red, fiery bolt launched from the angry storm-cloud; while humor reminds us in its harmlessness of that sheet of lightning which one often sees disporting itself along the edge of the horizon in the pleasant evenings of the glad summer-time. Satire may deal with wit and have fun in it, but it is not humor. Satire sometimes becomes a necessity, just as a pestilence or a thunderstorm, when a great national sin is to be scourged or the atmosphere cleared and purified; but the necessity is happily only periodical. Humor, however, is a standing necessity, like water, air, and light; we could not live without it; the complex condition of our nature requires it to round perfectly our existence, and harmonize what otherwise would be rude and discordant. Humor, not being addressed to passion but to fancy, may really be considered a species of moral painting. The subject of humor is always character, but not everything in character. Its foibles generally, its caprices, little extravagancies, weak anxieties, childish preferences, pertness, vanity, and self-conceit, these seem to be its especial quarry.

The old English divines never scrupled to indulge in it, where they conceived that truth could be better enforced by it, the strain on the mind relieved, or its weariness refreshed by its use. It beams continually forth from their more serious discourses, like the diamond, whose flashes appear more brilliant the darker the setting that surrounds it. It is, by very well-meaning people, expected that clergymen, let the turn of their natural disposition be what it may, should always struggle against any exhibition of humor in the pulpit. A melancholy asceticism, as mistaken as it is senseless, forbids, by its arbitrary ukase, any relaxation from "the rigors of a ghostly white cravat, an unbending glacial muscle, or a stolid, glazed eye." This same miserable, unreasonable asceticism demands that the clergy should always incorporate this unbending gravity into their efforts in the pulpit, reducing them to the dead level of a dull uniformity, and never for an instant permitting them to illuminate their discourses with the mellow light of a generous fancy or a chaste humor. The advocates for such asceticism as this constitute that class the genial Sydney Smith describes, "as persons who consider *ennui*, melancholy, groans, and epileptic fits as thank-offerings to be presented to the good God, who has covered the earth with gay colors, scented it with rich perfume, and told us there was a time to dance as well as to mourn."

Now, clearly, this was not the temper or the tone of the earlier discourses from the English pulpit. Cole, and the pious dean of St. Paul's, studied Chaucer, from whose style he sought and borrows that fertility of illustration, raciness of wit, and ever-abounding humor that characterize it. Pious Dr. Donne, George Herbert's bosom friend, and whom Dryden styles "the greatest wit, if not the greatest poet of the nation," was full of a rich, quaint humor that overflowed in all his discourses. Good, honest old Latimer indulges in humor continually. He was a terrible scourger of the vices that prevailed in his day, and was quite as powerful in satire as he was persuasive as an humorist. The force of his satire was wonderfully strengthened by the fertility and appositeness of his illustrations. But he was the more remarkable for that quiet, searching humor so freely invoked to laugh and shame men out of their sins. What can exceed the quiet humor of that illustration of his, when, preaching against the grasping avarice and shameless dishonesty of the legal tribunals of his day, he compares the judges "to a cat placed to protect a cheese, one grasp of whose teeth commits more ravages upon the treasure then the prolonged assault of a whole company of mice?" Or take that flash of humor in the *Plough Sermon:*—"Who is the most diligent bishop and prelate in all England? I know him well; but methinks I see you listening and hearkening that I should name him. There is one that passeth all the others, and is the most diligent prelate and preacher in England. And will ye know who it is? I will again tell you; it is the devil. He is the most diligent preacher of all others. He is never out of his diocese, he is never from his cure, ye shall never find him unoccupied, he is ever in his parish, he keepeth residence at all times, ye shall never find him out of the way, call for him when ye will: he is ever at his plough, no lording loytering may ever hinder him, for he is ever applying to his business." Or let us take his "merry toye," as he styles it, about Master Moore, as his application of a humorous story to refute the malignant allegation that the preaching of God's word had stirred up rebellions in the kingdom:—"Here was preaching against covetousness all last year in Lent, and the next summer followed the rebellion; *ergo*, preaching against covetousness was the cause of the Rebellion. A most goodly argument forsooth. Here, now, I remember a merrie toye of Master Moore, which he useth in a booke against Bilney. Master Moore was once sent into Kent to help find out what was the cause of Goodwin Sands, and the shelf that stopped up Sandwich. Thither cometh Master Moore, and calleth the country before him, such as were thought to be men of experience, and men that could of likelihood certify him of the matter. Among others came before him an old man, and one that was thought to be over one hundred years old. When Master Moore saw this aged man he asked him his mind in the matter, for, being so old, he thought it was likely he knew most of any man in that company, and said, 'Father, tell me, if you can, what is the cause of the great arising of the sands upon the haven? You are the oldest man that I can spy in all this company.' 'Yea, forsooth, master,' said the old man, 'I am nigh one hundred years old, and no man near unto mine age. I think Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands, for I remember when there was no steeple at all there; and before Tenterden steeple was built there was no manner of flats and sands stopping the haven; therefore, I think Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands.' And so, my brethren, the preaching of God's word was the cause of the rebellion, just about as much as Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin sands." In his seventh sermon upon the Lord's Prayer, in warning his hearers against the wiles of the devil, we have this passage:—"If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, 'What! thou art in thy flowers, man; take thy pleasure, make merry with thy company: remember the old proverb, '*Young saintes, old devils;*' which proverbe is in very deed naught and deceitful, and the devil's own invention, who would have parents negligent in bringing up their children in goodness. He would rather see them brought up in idleness and wickedness, and therefore he found out such a proverb, to make them careless for their children. But the proverbe is naught, for look commonly what children are brought up wickedly, they will be wicked all their lives after: and therefore we may more properly say this, '*Young devils, old devils; young saintes, old saintes.*'"

Now we give these extracts from the sermons of good Bishop Latimer, to show that humor was not considered by this pious man as out of place, even in a pulpit discourse. Let it be remembered that his piety was almost inspired in its zeal and devotion, for he attested the earnestness of his faith by "giving his body to be burned." It was predicted when he was quite a lad, "that St. Paul's cross would yet ring of this boy." This celebrated spot was the forum of the London of his day, and from its elevated pulpit, erected in the middle of the churchyard of St. Paul's, announcements and harangues in all matters pertaining to Church and State were poured into the popular ear and heart. And St. Paul's did ring of him, for no preacher of his time had the power to draw such audiences, nor was more faithful. He never spared either small or great, but went about his Master's business, having no mind to be a respecter of persons. No doubt he had some ecclesiastical court sycophant or time-server within the range of his vision at the moment he uttered that fierce blast against unpreaching prelates, commencing: — "What are they doing? Some occupied in the king's matters, some in the privy council; so troubled with lordly living, so proud in palaces, couched in courts, ruffling in their rents, dancing in their dominions, burthened with ambassages, pampering of their paunches." It calls to mind old Wimbledon's picture of the clergy of his day, as sketched in his *Annals:* "They be clothed as knights, they speaken as earles, while others are winning much gear as merchants. These proud prelates are too much blent with shining of riches, for they make their mansions like churches in greatness; but the poore man, for default of clothes, begeth, and with an empty wallet cryeth at their doores."

Jeremy Taylor, the immortal author of "Holy Living and Dying," a work that Wilmott has so happily characterized as "a divine pastoral, in which the solemnities of piety and wisdom, like the painter's tomb in Arcadia, breathe a tender seriousness over all the scenery of fancy, eloquence, and learning," did not hesitate to resort to humor whenever he thought it would enforce the truth of his text. His sermons are full of a vivacity as exhilarating as that which makes Livy the most entertaining of historians, and Montaigne the most charming of essayists. He draws his illustrations from every quarter, manifesting a most astonishing familiarity with all the learning of his time, and aptness in applying it. The son of a barber, he early manifested a deep and earnest love for study. He was the wonder of his college, both on account of his astonishing mental precociousness, as for the beauty of his person and the sweet amiability of his temper. "When he preached his first sermon," says a contemporary, "his congregation took him for some young angel, newly descended from visions of glory." His charming temperament and lambent humor are constantly visible in his pulpit discourses. How humorously he describes the wife who has usurped the rule of the husband! "A ruling woman is intolerable; but that is not all, she is miserable too. It is a sad calamity, my brethren, for a woman to be joined to a fool or a weak person; it is like a guard of geese to keep the capital, or as if a flock of sheep should read grave lectures to their shepherd, and give him orders how or when he should conduct them to pasture. It is a curse that God threatened sinning people, to be ruled by weaker people. To have a fool to one's master is the fate of miserable and unblessed people; and the wife can never be happy unless she be governed by a prudent lord, whose commands are sober counsels, whose authority is paternal, and whose sentences are charity."

Of the evil tongue he declares: "It sometimes praises God and rails at men; it is sometimes set on fire, and then it puts whole cities in combustion. It is unruly, and no more to be restrained than the breath of a tempest. Reason should go before it, and, when it does not, repentance comes after it. It was intended for an organ of divine praise, but sometimes the devil plays upon it, and then it sounds like a screech-owl."

Commenting upon the sin of much speaking, he says: "And indeed there are some persons so full of nothings that, like the strait sea of Pontus, they perpetually empty themselves by the mouth, making every company or single person they fasten on to be their Propontis. Such an one was Anaximinus. He was an ocean of words, but only a drop of understanding." In his sermon on the Mercy of the Divine Justice, we have this passage:—"The Italian gentleman was certainly a great lover of his sleep who was angry with the lizard that waked him when a viper was creeping into his mouth. When the devil is entering into us, to poison our spirits and steal away our souls when in sleep, God sends his sharp messages to awaken us, and we call that the enemy, and use arts to cure the remedy." Dr. Rustin, concluding his very eloquent eulogy upon Bishop Taylor declares, "that he had the good humor of a gentleman, the eloquence of an orator, the profoundness of a philosopher, the wisdom of a chancellor, the sagacity and beauty of an angel, and the piety of a saint. Taylor's religion was of too cheerful a character to be shrouded by the gloom of asceticism. He was too close a student of the springs and motives of the human heart not to be aware that a religion thus preached could never attain a lasting lodgment in the minds of men, or make anything else than sour hypocrites. He therefore essayed to win men to the doctrines that he preached by comprehensive, cheerful discourses, illuminated with the light of a chaste fancy, and mellowed by a gentle, persuasive humor that fascinated while it convinced."

Did space permit, we might further illustrate our subject by numerous extracts from the sermons of Andrews, Hooker, South, and many of lesser fame. We cannot refrain from giving a quotation characteristic of the humorous element of the early English pulpit from Henry Smith, who was a preacher at St. Clement's, in London, and who died about the year 1610. In discoursing on the marriage tie, he thus settles the question of equality or superiority of the sexes:—"The woman was made out of a rib from the side of Adam, not made out of his head to top him, nor out of his feet to be trampled on by him; but out of his side to be a support to him, under his arm to be protected by him, and near his heart to be most tenderly beloved. God so ordered this matter between this man and this woman, that this agglutination and adhesion, the one to the other, should be perpetual; for by taking a bone from the man, who was somewhat monstrous by a bone too much, to strengthen the woman, putting flesh instead thereof to mollify the man, he made a most sweet complexion or agglutination between them, like harmony in music, for their amiable cohabitation. It is specially to be noted, my brethren, that this bone which God took from the sleeping man was out of the midst of him, as Christ wrought salvation out of the midst of the earth. The species of the bone, too, is noteworthy; it is expressed to be a rib, a bone of the side, not of the head, for woman should not be *domina*, a ruler. Nor was it of any anterior part, because she is not *prælata*, preferred before the man. Nor a bone of the foot, as she it not *serva*, a slave. But mark it, brethren, it was a bone of the side, because she is *socia*, the companion of the man. For do they not walk side by side and cheek by cheek, as companions? Finally, brethren, it must be plain to the meanest comprehension that, whenever a man taketh a wife—and every man, if he is a man, will do it—let him remember the maim made in his own side in the garden of Eden, and endeavor to restore it by a healthy and delectable rib."

Here we have a homely but truthful and natural picture of the relative positions it was intended the sexes should occupy in this world, in most striking contrast with those wretched caricatures, so monstrous and shocking to every refined mind, thrown off by the unsexed advocates of women's rights in this strange age of ours. But Milton more delicately and beautifully sets forth the true, natural, and beautiful relations of the sexes to each other, in the following exquisite description of the newly created in Paradise:—

"Not equal, as their sex not equal seemed;
For contemplation *he*, and valor formed;
For softness *she*, and sweet attractive grace;
He for God only, *she* for God in him.
His fair large front and eye sublime
Declared absolute rule; and hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering, but not beneath his shoulders huge;
She, as a veil down to her slender waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevelled, as the vine curls her tendrils;
Which implied subjection, but to be used with gentle sway,
By her yielded, by him best received."

It will be well for the world if it leaves these beautiful relations undisturbed. They are the natural relations of the sexes, and any attempt to change them must only result in manifold evils to both. The early English divines, judging from this extract suggesting these reflections, clearly understood the true distinctive differences in the relations of the sexes; and often seized upon the occasions of the marriage ceremonial to enforce them in the quaint and humorous style of preaching of that day.

The modern pulpit, in abandoning almost entirely a resort to humorous illustration, has by so doing most certainly demolished the force and efficacy of its teachings. Old Faller once most truthfully said "that an ounce of cheerfulness and humor was worth a pound of sadness to serve God with." Say what we may of this sad world in which our lot is cast, sad because of sin and death, a little of the sherry must be mingled with the bitters of life to make our condition endurable. Our graver faculties and thoughts are much chastened and improved by a continued blending and infusion of the lighter and more cheerful; so that the sable cloud should continually be made to turn forth its silver lining on the sight. The preacher's duties are similar to those of the orator, as defined by Cicero:—"Dixit quidam eloquens et verum dixit, ita dicere eloquentem ut doceat, ut delectet, ut flectat." Preaching, then, has three ends, namely, that the truth should be known to us, should be heard with pleasure, and move us; and in order to compass all these requisites, there exists the necessity of an occasional resort to humorous illustration. "God has given us wit and humor, flavor and brightness, laughter and perfumes to enliven the days of our pilgrimage," says the genial, whole-hearted Sydney Smith. Why, then, should not his gifts be used and enjoyed as well in the pulpit as out of it? They are *his*, and therefore good gifts; and if the preacher has bestowed upon him a genius for humor, why should he be forced to keep it down and under restraint, substituting for it a dry, unnatural, and costive style, lacking in all the persuasive properties and graces of genuine eloquence? It is a sad mistake to suppose that a man should be gloomy and morose because he is devout; as if misery and gloom were acceptable to God on their account, and playful humor and cheerfulness offenses.

The ascetic style of preaching that delights "to deal damnation round the land," and to represent the great Ruler of the universe as a God of rigid, inexorable justice instead of infinite mercy and love, must necessarily create hypocrites. Men, it should be remembered, who are frightened into convictions of religious truth, are apt to forget all about it when the first spasm of alarm is over. As Bishop South in one of his sermons says of popularity, so it is with this species of religion:—"Like lightning, it only flashes upon the face and is gone; and it is well if it do not hurt the man." Such preachers may be conscientious and earnest, but their solemnity and asceticism, both in and out of the pulpit, cast a gloom about the doctrines that they preach, rendering them repulsive to the great majority of their hearers. The apostle who "was made all things to men that he might save some," and who so earnestly instructed Timothy "to be gentle to all men," evidently did not relish this style of preaching. If the modern clergy would add knowledge of the springs and motives of human action to the sum of their other gifts, it would enlarge greatly their sphere of influence. The fact is, the system of education pursued in our theological seminaries savors too much of the monastic character, cramping, instead of enlarging and liberalizing their minds. It is a fact well known that our most able, eloquent, and efficient pulpit orators have been and are men who for years prior to entering the ministry were in the active pursuits of the mercantile world or in the practice of the law and of medicine. Their previous training schooled them into a practical knowledge of human nature, liberalizing their views, sharpening their faculties, giving them great advantages over their less favored colleagues, who had fewer opportunities, amid the cloistered shades of theological seminaries, of acquiring that comprehensive knowledge of man's nature and the world's ways so efficient for good when exhibited in the pulpit. — *Northern Monthly and New Jersey Magazine.*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 21 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
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Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16

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ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
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MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
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MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
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A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES,
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
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COACH MAKERS,
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New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

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SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
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P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
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A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
1867. FALL. 1867.
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of
CLOAKINGS,
Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
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AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
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No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.
Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
250 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets, worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.
Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.
9 9 12t

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.
The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 240 " " Loaded Shell.
" 183 " " Canister, filled.
" 143 " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.
3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 83 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2302 Waist Belts, 539 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35½ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.
Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 9 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

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THE FASHIONS.

A New "Ism" in the Fashionable World—Opals and Diamonds as Magnetic Soothsayers—Toilets as Seen in the Criminal Court—Eugenie's Dresses as Taken from Salzburg and Lille—Silks and Velvets—Costumes of Twine—Trimmings, Skirts, and Flounces.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A disclosure, readers—many disclosures! If the sun were not so fearfully hot that cold anywhere, even a cold in one's head, would be almost acceptable, I should say that what I have to reveal is a fit tale for the fireside corner, when, as novel-writers will have it, "the elements are unchained, and the sinister moaning of the winds, the creaking of doors on their rusty hinges, and the cries of the owl," etc., make stories peculiarly appropriate, if we believe the traditionary lore of authorship.

My story being more romantic than a romance, and the elements being all chained up for the glory of gauze and white muslin, there existing besides more gorgeous plumage abroad than owls, I must coolly relate what I have to say by the flutter of fans instead of the flicker of flames.

A Russian princess in the Parisian *grand monde* has lately spread the report that opals are the surest and truest soothsayers that ever woman consulted in harrowing doubt. She had a set of these gems; it had been given her by an admirer, a gentleman, of course; he was absent, and had suddenly ceased to correspond regularly. The melancholy lady one morning opened the box containing his present and fancied her opals looked wan. She held them to the light; they positively shone less than mother-of-pearl. "The image of my heart," she sighed, and put the box aside. That day she received a letter; her admirer was very ill. "Ah, the opals," screamed the lady, and hastened in search of the box. The set looked very sickly indeed. "He's worse," exclaimed the princess; and all her visitors that day had to be witnesses of the hourly change in her gems. The following morning at day dawn the box was again consulted. The opals were perfectly colorless.

They looked like fishes' eyes; just as expressive, without a shade of wink or blink in them. The Princess' tears can be fancied, but not described. At 12 the opals had crumbled into dust, when shrieks and spasms ensued. At 1 the postman delivered a letter, bordered round with black edges—the admirer was dead! I need not say that prostration completed the sorrows of that day, and the news ran like wildfire that opals were magnetic fortune tellers—magnetic, electric, mesmeric, or anything ladies do not understand. The Paris papers have all, more or less, recorded the above circumstances, consequently there is a great exchange of pearl and diamond rings for opals. To have the state of one's beloved ever plainly indicated on one's fingers is too evident an advantage to be gainsayed.

While this opal mania is on the fair sex, it would be useless to expostulate or to try to explain causes and effects. "The opals crumbled, and he died," is the staggering answer to reasoning. But, before your readers rest too largely in opals, ere the mania has reached New York, the following is worth consideration. Turquoise, pearls, and opals all die out in certain atmospheric circumstances. They lose their brilliancy first, but instead of attributing to them a knowledge of the health or feelings of those who offered them, it would be well to ascertain what has affected them. Acid damp kills them; an opal touched by vinegar falls into calcinated powder.

After this disclosure, another. The sensation of the week has been M'me Frigard's trial. Let no one demur to find the account of a trial in a fashion letter. A court where the worst cases are judged is the most fashionable place in the world; ladies love to look at a notoriously bad murderer. The Prefet's wife at Melun, and all the *creme* of the country went to look at M'me Frigard the day she denied having gifted M'me de Mertens, and the nicest possible toilets sat for trial, too, on the same occasion. Black satin under black silk looped overskirts was the thing.

Madame Frigard and her friend Madame de Mertens were very different women altogether. The latter was an empress of the *demi-monde*, a lovely, fair, luxuriant beauty externally. She was of good family, though she left the paths of duty early, made a small fortune, and placed her ill-acquired money in the funds. Madame Frigard is the daughter of a physician and mother of a small family. As she rose at the close of the sitting to leave the dock, irony and bitter sarcasm were depicted in the defiant scowl she darted at the crowd of females whose eyes were bent on her as if to study her features.

Yesterday, when all was over, she sent for the Chief Justice, and his surprise can be pictured when, without preparation, she made the following disclosure:—"I did kill M'me de Mertens, but all your scientific physicians have incurred public shame. I did not stifle my victim; I poisoned her when she was asleep on the grass with prussic acid. A drop on her nostrils sufficed; she inhaled it and died."

I will only add that a handful of long grass was found clenched in the victim's jewelled hand when the authorities came to the spot. She must have caught at it in the agony of her last sleep.

This fearful avowal of Madame Frigard's is the topic of discourse in all circles.

Society, in at last breaking up, has thus a terrible drama to discuss at the seaside.

The Empress and Emperor have left the Austrian Court, and are *en route* for the Lille celebration in the north of France. Some of the toilets Eugenie has carried away with her are half summer, half autumn styles. Among the latter we have embroidery on silk buttercups, and nasturtiums are the most approved patterns for dark silks. It is all done by hand. Princess Mathilde and the Queen of Portugal have bought velvet brocade applications on silk for the coming intermediate season. The latter has a grey poult, with real velvet carnations; the flowers are large at the bottom of widths, and decrease as they rise towards the waist.

Under petticoats are still made all colors, with Breton work, or plisse flounces, bands or garlands. Seaside or watering place cloaks are made mostly of red cashmere, embroidered with Turkish designs, palms, and magnolias.

Crosscut trimmings and satin rouleaux are sold ready made in all trimming shops.

Twine costumes for hunting and fishing are made fawn or dark blue.

Deep lace flounces are much worn on straight jackets.

The new death's-head robe, I hope, will not "take." It is an English idea, the first having been ordered at Lyons by a British lord who must have had a tremendous fit of spleen on him. It is a black ground worked over with white skulls in silver thread, and the bottom is bordered with big dropping tears! I thought the worst thing of this kind was the gentleman's neck scarf pin—a skull, with small electric eyes, which turn round and roll and frighten every lady to death every time she looks the wearer of one in the face—for, however hard one may try, there is no looking a man in the face without noticing his necktie too. Garlands of tears may sound well, but look vastly miserable. The English lord offered ten thousand francs for the first made.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—We find in an old journal, 1731, a list of the officers established in the most notorious gaming houses:—

1. A Commissioner, always a proprietor, who looks in of a night, and the week's account is audited by him and two directors.
2. A Director, who superintends the room.
3. An Operator, who deals the cards at a cheating game called Faro.
4. Two Croupiers, who watch the cards and gather the money for the bank.
5. Two Puffs, who have money given them to decoy others to play.
6. A Clerk; who is a check on the Puffs to see that they sink none of the money given them to play.
7. A Squib, a Puff of lower rank, who serves at half-pay salary while he is learning to deal.
8. A Flasher, to swear how often the bank has been stripped.
9. A Dunner, to go about and collect money lost at play.
10. A Waiter, to fill out wine, snuff candles, and attend the gaming-room.
11. An Attorney, a Newgate solicitor.
12. A Captain, who is to fight any gentleman who is peevish for losing his money.
13. An Usher, who lights gentlemen up and down stairs and gives the word to the Porter.
14. A Porter, who is generally a soldier of the Foot Guards.
15. An Orderly Man, who walks up and down outside of the doors to give notice to the Porter, and alarm the house at the approach of the constable.
16. A Runner, who is to get intelligence of the justices meeting.
17. Link Boys, Coachmen, Chairmen, and others, who bring news of the justices meeting or of the constables being out, at half a guinea reward.
18. Common Bail, Affidavit Men, Bravos, Ruffians, *cum multis aliis.*

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

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TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

CENTURY TOBACCO,

IN TIN FOIL.

In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

P. & G. LORILLARD,

B. A. VAN SCHAICK,

8 21 tuths12t No. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PATTERN PLANK, 12 to 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES,
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12p

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24p

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	9:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2 25 2d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.
At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M.—for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenecks.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Owego, Corning, Watkins, Geneva, etc., etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
THE SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11:30 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 24 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:20, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7:35, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 2, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¼, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:20 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 8:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Railroad and Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 5:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 7:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:50 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:25 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any two points, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot for the Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 P. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:25 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 5:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 9:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:00 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Adams's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.
No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
1 1

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 413 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 13m
H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for those leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

OVATION TO A PRIZE-FIGHTER.

McCoole at Home—Grand Procession of Welcome in St. Louis—The Reception Speech—Splendid Time at "The Saloon," Etc., Etc.

From the St. Louis Republican, of Saturday.

We have already given some account of the general excitement and interest created in this city by the now historic prize fight, in which Mike McCoole, of this city, demolished Aaron Jones, of Cincinnati, in about half an hour. A contest for the national championship in the prize-ring never fails to attract attention, but never before, perhaps, has it caused such an interest and commotion as in the recent battle between McCoole and Jones. The principal reason for this seems to be that from the outset the two combatants were regarded as representatives of English and American manhood. It is true that Jones has long been identified with this country, and McCoole is an Irishman by birth, but the undiscriminating public did not pause to examine the matter very carefully. It was enough to know that Jones was an Englishman and McCoole might be considered an American, to cause the "mill" to assume the aspect of an international struggle for victory. To our Irish citizens the fact that McCoole was a genuine Irishman, in name, birth, and every other requisite, gave an unusual interest to the contest, while the British birth of his opponent made that impulsive element in our population regard the result as a matter of great importance. Had McCoole been, in vulgar parlance, "licked," we fear he would have found but few sympathizers among his own countrymen. They wanted him to win, they were determined he should win, and "sure enough he did."

Mike, having won the great fight in such slashing style, thereupon became a very famous fellow throughout the country in general, and St. Louis in particular. This being the case, it was a natural consequence, when the conquering hero turned his steps homeward, he should receive a stirring reception. In fact, so jubilant were a portion of our citizens, we have no doubt they were ready to grumble at our city authorities for not having flags flying, triumphal arches, and the sound of artillery to welcome the victorious fighter. It being publicly announced that McCoole would arrive at East St. Louis on the 10·20 train, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, yesterday morning, arrangements were made by his friends to give him a fitting reception.

A little before 10 o'clock three or four carriages drove up before the saloon, in which were several well-known "sports," all resplendent in attire. The excitement now began to deepen in intensity, and the crowd grew larger, while the hurrying to and fro of pedestrians and the intermingling of vehicles rendered it almost impossible to pass up the street. Soon a striking equipage appeared. It was the large band wagon from Arnot's livery establishment. In it was a full band of musicians, and six grey horses drew it, the heads of the horses being adorned by "nodding plumes" of white and crimson colors. A sort of procession was formed, and the line of carriages started for the depot in East St. Louis.

The men in the carriages were rather a rough and motley assemblage, all of them being patrons of the ring, and not a few professional "bruisers." Without dwelling too lengthily on the incidents of the occasion, we will say the river was crossed in safety, and the carriage and crowd reached the railroad depot without any accident. The train had arrived, and already half the population of East St. Louis had collected on and about the platform. McCoole, however, kept himself in the background until the members of the reception committee brought him forward. There was a public reception. A welcoming address was of course necessary, even to a prize-fighter, and the following was delivered:—

Mr. McCoole:—Your numerous friends in this city have requested me on their behalf on the occasion of your coming home from the scene of your recent contest in the prize ring—a contest in which your valor and skill as a pugilist were most satisfactorily displayed, and in which your victory is a source of great pleasure to your fellow-citizens generally. We are proud of your triumph for several reasons. You are a citizen of St. Louis, that is one cause of our good feeling towards you; and you are a native of old Ireland, and we feel especial pleasure in knowing that a son of the Emerald Isle conducted himself so well in a contest with a representative of that despotic power that has oppressed your countrymen in so marked a manner during long years of cruelty and barbarity. For these and other reasons we are pleased at your victory, and view with great satisfaction the fact that those colors which you wear come back from the scene of conflict untarnished, and yourself the proud and undisputed wearer of the belt that constitutes you the champion of America.

McCoole was compelled to make some sort of a reply, and, although more accustomed to dealing in blows than words, he responded briefly and to the point. He expressed his thanks for the welcome yesterday, and said he never had any doubt but he could whip Aaron Jones, and hoped none of those present had lost money by betting against him, and ended by again expressing his thanks for the kindness shown him. This part of the business being concluded, there was a rush for the carriages, which were soon filled and started on their return. On reaching this side of the river a sort of procession was again formed. First came the band chariot, playing such stirring airs as "Wearing of the Green," "Star Spangled Banner," and "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." This was succeeded by a carriage in which were McCoole, Mike Trainer, and two other friends, and then came several other carriages in line.

A concourse of people followed his carriage. The balconies of hotels and the windows and awnings of stores were crowded with spectators, and the commotion along the broad thoroughfare, with the stirring strains of martial music, made quite an exciting scene.

McCoole, on reaching his saloon, held a sort of levee. The bar was jam full; innumerable drinks were imbibed to his health and eternal prosperity. Little boys pushed their way in, at the danger of being trampled to death, to look upon the wonder. Well-known citizens pressed their way through the throng to shake the great hero by the hand, and to look upon his sturdy form. In fact, Mike was the lion of the town. He was the "observed of all observers," and the "bright particular star" in the firmament of fancydom and pugilism. But he bore his honors meekly, and sat at the end of his bar sipping champagne with a merry word and a vice-like shake of the hand for all his friends and admirers.

Thus was a victorious prize-fighter welcomed back to St. Louis. We are aware that those who participated in the reception can hardly be called representatives of our city's intelligence and refinement; but the general interest taken in the matter forms a curious commentary on the pretensions of the age. But, after all, what is the difference between the return of McCoole from a prize-fight and the laurel-wreathed victor from the Olympian games? Yet while we denounce one we call the other noble.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Still Another Extraordinary Statement —Three Men Who have Seen Him Alive!

The following extraordinary statement of the actual existence of John Wilkes Booth, is taken from a communication in the New Orleans *Sunday News*:—

I have no doubt the faces of some persons will wear an incredulous smile when I boldly and fearlessly proclaim through your columns: Brother Americans, you have been deceived! John Wilkes Booth is alive! It would be folly to recall in detail the tragic events of the night of April 14, 1865. They are too indelibly stamped on the memory of every American citizen. Suffice it to say, the President was assassinated, and J. Wilkes Booth denounced by common consent as the assassin. That he made his escape from Washington, none will deny; that it was his lifeless body that was brought back to Washington, and so mysteriously disposed of, many doubted, and but few individuals believed, who saw the strange conduct of the officers in charge of Booth's body, but the mangled corpse of a person resembling Booth, who had been brutally murdered and substituted in Booth's ad, can now be proven beyond dispute; that eral L. C. Baker knew it was not Booth's can be shown; that he claimed the reward for Booth's capture, and the one hundred thousand dollars were paid out of the United States Treasury, are well known facts.

But it may be asked, "How do you know these things?—from what source has your information been derived?" To all such questions I would reply in this wise, and before doing so have weighed my words well, and know full well the purport of what I say:—"I know them from diligent inquiry, and having kept my eyes open; and my information has been derived from a thoroughly unprejudiced and perfectly reliable source."

There are three men in the United States who have seen J. Wilkes Booth since what purported to be his mortal remains were dragged by those infuriated blood-hounds into Washington.

He was recognized through his disguise on the 27th day of April, 1865, on board of a vessel which carried him beyond the reach of his supposed avengers; again he was seen by a gentleman in the month of September, 1865; and there is a young man in this city to-day who saw him no longer ago than August, 1866, and then conversed with him. The names of these individuals, duly signed to the respective affidavits, might possibly be obtained upon application to Judge-Advocate Holt, or L. C. Baker, chief of the national detective police, as it is probable they may have forgotten to mention to their friends, or in public, a matter of such "trivial import." If not, I would venture to say the men referred to would not object to a repetition of their names to documents of a similar nature.

The Howland Will Case.

The Boston *Advertiser* of last Saturday contains several columns of testimony taken in this most singular case. There are three points at issue:—Whether the alleged contract between Miss Howland and her niece, that the former would not make another will without informing the latter, has any existence in fact; whether such a contract, if existing, has any binding force in law; and whether the signatures to the duplicate declaration, attached to Miss Howland's will in favor of her niece, are genuine. This declaration is as follows:—

"I give this will to my niece to show if there appears a will made without notifying her, through Thomas Mandell, as I have promised to do. I implore the judge to decide in favor of this will, as nothing could induce me to make a will unfavorable to my niece, but being ill and afraid, if any of my care-takers insisted on my making a will, to refuse as they might leave or be angry. And knowing my niece had this will to show—my niece fearing also after she went away—I, hearing but one side, might feel hurt at what they might say of her, as they tried to make trouble by not telling the truth to me, when she was even here herself. I give this will to my niece to show, if absolutely necessary to have it to appear against another will found after my death. I wish her to show this will, made when I am in good health, for me and my old torn will, made on the fourth of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to show also as proof that it has been my life time wish for her to have my property. I therefore give my property to my niece as freely as my father gave it to me. I have promised him once and my sister a number of times to give it to her, all excepting about one hundred thousand dollars in presents to my friends and relations.

"In witness whereof, etc.

"SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, and a seal."

The niece testifies that she lived with Mrs. Howland as a child with a mother; describes the writing of the wills with a minute attention to circumstances; asserts that her aunt was anxious that no more of the Howland property should get into the hands of her (the witness') father, and proposed the exchange of wills; says she wrote the above declaration at her aunt's suggestion and under her aunt's dictation, and that her aunt signed both copies of it in her presence; and swears positively that the contract was made at her aunt's suggestion, and that she had not received any notice from her aunt that another will had been made.

The defense introduced several servants and others, who swore that the relations between Miss Robinson and Miss Howland were quite different from those between a child and mother; that Miss Robinson worried Miss Howland about making a will; that it was Miss Robinson who did not want the property to get into her father's hands; that they had never heard either Miss Howland [illegible] of any contract between them; and that when Miss Robinson came to Miss Howland's residence, after the date of the alleged exchange of wills, she asked whether her aunt had made another will.

The judge who admitted the contested will to probate testifies that before the will came before him Miss Robinson wrote to him, asked him to call on her, called herself on him, virtually offered him a bribe, and gave money to his child, which he sent back to her by mail.

The question of the genuineness of the signatures to the declaration given above is a very puzzling one. The defense claim that they were traced from the undoubted signature to the will, and that they are too exactly like that signature to be genuine. This is the sworn opinion of several experts. Some of them testify to having discovered signs that the doubtful signatures were first written with a lead pencil and afterwards with pen and ink. Professor Agassiz swears that he is unable to detect such signs with a microscope; other experts testify that such close resemblances between signatures of same person written at different times are not impossible or novel, and that it is precisely in such a cramped handwriting as Miss Howland's that they are to be looked for. Professor Pierce was called in as authority upon the doctrine of chances. He said:—

"In the case of Sylvia Ann Howland, the phenomenon—the exact coincidences of signatures—could only occur once in the number of times expressed by the thirtieth power of five or more—exactly, it is once in two thousand six hundred and sixty six millions of millions of millions of times, or 2,666,000,000,000,000,000,000. This number far transcends human experience. So vast an improbability is practically an impossibility. Such evanescent shadows of probability cannot belong to actual life. They are unimaginably less than the least things which the law cares not for. The coincidence which is presented to us in the case cannot therefore be regarded as having occurred in the ordinary course of signing a name. Under a solemn sense of the responsibility involved in the assertion, I declare that the coincidence which has here occurred must have had its origin in an intention to produce it."

This view is strengthened by the fact that the signatures to the will and to the declarations were not written on ruled lines, which makes an exact coincidence still more improbable.

A minor but important question related to the comparative excellence of the Globe and Voigtlander lenses. The principal expert on one side used one, the principal expert on the other side used the other.

With regard to the third point at issue, the binding force of the alleged contract, we must await the decision of the court. The arguments commenced last Friday.

Supposed Murder at Dover, Del.—Terrible Cutting Affray.

On Saturday evening a stabbing affray took place at Bridgetown, a local name of a portion of the outskirts of Dover, which it is presumed resulted in the death of Samuel Ellsbury, a colored man. He had met with a man named William Johnson, also colored, and charged the latter with being improperly intimate with his wife, whereupon Johnson attacked him with a knife, and inflicted upon him a number of fearful wounds in the abdomen and other portions of his body. He was so badly injured that it was thought impossible for him to recover. Johnson escaped, and so far as we are informed is still at large. Ellsbury had the reputation of being a quiet, peaceable fellow, but Johnson was known as a desperate and dangerous character.—*Wilmington Commercial, 9th.*

—The rot is making havoc with the potato crop of New Jersey.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

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1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

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Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

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JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 26 6m

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $308 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

8 6 tuths6w

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, will begin on TUESDAY, September 10. Apply to College Building, MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. 9 7 3t*

MR. HABELMANN HAS DECIDED TO INform his friends and the public, that he will remain in Philadelphia, and will be prepared to give instructions in VOCAL MUSIC from the 16th of September. Applications will be received at Louis Meyer's music store, No. 1230 CHESNUT St. [9 10 tuths 3t

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal,

B. KENDALL, A. M.

8 31 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN,

Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1844 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 26.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

8 24 1m*

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.

Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.

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ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

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CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro',

Leaves 3d Pier ab. Arch.	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.	Saturday, Sept 7, 10½ A. M.
Monday, " 9, 9 "	Monday, " 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 10, 10 "	Tuesday, " 10, 2 "
Wed'y, " 11, 10 "	Wed'y, " 11, 2 "
Thursday, " 12, 11 "	Thursday, " 12, 3 "
Friday, " 13, 12 M.	Friday, " 13, 4 "
Saturday, " 14, 12½ P. M.	Saturday, " 14, 4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 9 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents: Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip..... 50 cents

Single ticket..... 30 cents

Chester and Marcus Hook..... 20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

RARE MANUFACTURES

IN FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

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DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

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$1 EMPRESS CLOTHS.

All New Shades, good quality.

Plain and Corded Heavy Poplins.

Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·00 up.

$1·25 FRENCH MERINOES,

Of the extra wide heavy make.

Finest French Merinoes imported.

50 cent Figured Wool Delaines.

Plain Wool Delaines, good assortment.

$5·00 BLANKETS.

250 pairs heavy large Blankets, $5 00 and $6 00.

Superb Blankets for $8·50, $9·50, and $10·00.

Mammoth Stock of Blankets, $4·50 to finest made.

50 CENT FLANNEL.

Another lot that extra good white at 50 cents.

Good White Domet Flannels, 28, 31, and 33 cents.

Grey extra good Twilled Flannel, 50 cents.

Best Red Twilled Flannels.

LINEN GOODS.

Bargains in Towels and Napkins.

Table Damasks, some extra good, under price.

Best Shirting Linens by the yard or piece.

Pillow and Sheeting Linens.

Linen Lawn and Long Lawn.

$1·50 WATER-PROOF.

$1·37½ Real Water-Proof Cloths.

$1·75 Real Water-Proof, best made.

80 cent good All-wool Cassimeres.

$1·00 Heavy All-wool Cassimeres.

$1·12½ and $1·25 superior All wool Cassimeres.

$1·50 extra good All-wool Cassimeres. 9 7 stuth

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Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

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To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

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POPULAR PRICES

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Silks, Shawls Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

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229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET

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All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.

New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta.

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2¼ yards wide Sheeting 50c.

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All widths Unbleached Sheeting.

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Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.

Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.

Shirting and Bathing Flannels.

Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.

Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.

Black and white Balmorals, $1.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.

Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.

Imported Lawns, 25c.

White Piques, 50c.

Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·18.

Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.

Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.

Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.

500 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.

Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.

Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.

Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.

Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

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REDUCED PRICES.

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8 23 tutharp J. G. FULLER.

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M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS. No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

September 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 7 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

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N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [9 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 13, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 7 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 10 3t

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Hold Regular Sales of

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Handbills of each property issued separately.

1800 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

By Order of United States District Court, will be sold,

On Wednesday,

Sept. 18, 1867, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 134 South Eleventh street, the lease goodwill, and fixtures of store.

Also, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 240 Market street, the Stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a general assortment of dry goods and notions. [9 7 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.—By catalogue,

On Wednesday morning,

September 11, commencing at 10 o'clock,

Included in sale will be found, viz:—

EMBROIDERIES.

200 lots new and choice styles Embroideries, just landed, consisting in part of—

— lots plain and veined embroidered Cambric Edgings and Insertings.

— lots plain and veined Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.

— lots plain and veined Jaconet and Cambric Bands.

— lots do. do. Jaconet and Cambric Flouncings.

— lots plain button-edged Cambric Handkerchiefs.

— lots plain embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

— lots plain very rich embroidered do. do.

— lots Infants' embroidered Robes and Waists.

— lots Clumy Laces and Frilling.

L. C. HDKFS. AND WHITE GOODS.

Also, an invoice ladies' and gents' 5-8 and 6-4 plain and hemstitched linen cambric hdkfs, from medium to fine qualities.

Also, an invoice white cambrics, jaconets, Nainsooks, Swiss mulls, bishop lawn, linings, etc.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Also, on Wednesday morning,

1500 DOZEN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Comprising a full and large assortment of cotton hose and half-hose, for ladies, gents, and children, from medium to finest quality, for city sales.

Also, ladies', gents', and children's gloves, in great variety.

600 DOZEN BUCK GLOVES.

Also, 600 dozen super buck, kid, and sheep gloves and gauntlets, a full line, in great variety.

POCKET WALLETS AND NOTIONS.

Also, an invoice morocco pocket wallets and bags; notions, buttons, trimmings, cutlery, etc. 9 9 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

Extensive Sale No. 1314 Arch street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, 2 ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, 3 ELEGANT MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, CANTON MATTINGS, FINE HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

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SMYTH & ADAIR,

Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Superior Silver-Plated Ware,

GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,

FACTORY AND SALESROOMS

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

(Up Stairs.)

WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET

(Second Floor),

6 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

NOW READY,

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,

IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL,

PREPARED BY

WARBURTON,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

NO. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 7 3t Next door to the Post Office.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 10th & Race Sts. - Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2m8p